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Crime prevention and criminal justice

Report of the Third Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Khalid Alwafi (Saudi Arabia)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 19 September 2008, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-third session the item entitled "Crime prevention and criminal justice" and to allocate it to the Third Committee.
2. The Third Committee considered the item at its 5th to 7th, 11th, 15th, 23rd, 39th, 40th and 43rd meetings, on 9, 10, 14, 16, 23 October and 11, 18 and 20 November 2008. At its 5th to 7th meetings, on 9 and 10 October, the Committee held a general discussion on the item jointly with item 98, entitled "International drug control". An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/63/SR.5-7, 11, 15, 23, 39, 40 and 43).
3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General, entitled "International cooperation against the world drug problem: progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session" (A/63/111).
4. At the 5th meeting, on 9 October, the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna made an introductory statement (see A/C.3/63/SR.5).
5. At the same meeting, the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime responded to questions and comments made by the representatives of Belarus, China, the Sudan, Benin, Malaysia, Egypt, Cameroon, Pakistan and Jordan (see A/C.3/63/SR.5).



II. Consideration of proposals

A. Draft resolution A/C.3/63/L.2

6. By its resolution 2008/22, the Economic and Social Council had recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution entitled "Preparations for the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice". The draft resolution was reproduced in a note by the Secretariat (A/C.3/63/L.2).

7. At the 23rd meeting, on 23 October, the Secretary of the Committee read out a statement regarding programme budget implications arising from the draft resolution (see A/C.3/63/SR.23).

8. Also at its 23rd meeting, the Committee adopted the draft resolution contained in document A/C.3/63/L.2, without a vote (see para. 26, draft resolution I).

B. Draft resolutions A/C.3/63/L.9 and Rev.1

9. At the 11th meeting on 14 October the representative of Belarus introduced a draft resolution on behalf of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Uzbekistan entitled "Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons" (A/C.3/63/L.9). Subsequently, Cape Verde and Nicaragua joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 61/180 of 20 December 2006 on improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons and other relevant General Assembly resolutions on trafficking in persons and other contemporary forms of slavery,

"Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/33 of 25 July 2008 on strengthening coordination of the United Nations and other efforts in fighting trafficking in persons and previous Council resolutions on trafficking in persons,

"Recalling further the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and welcoming the progress achieved by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery,

"Recognizing that contemporary forms of slavery violate human rights and that trafficking in persons impairs the enjoyment of human rights, continues to pose a serious challenge to humanity and requires a concerted international response,

"Welcoming the decisions of the Human Rights Council to establish the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery,

including its causes and consequences, and to extend the mandates of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially in women and children, and the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography,

"Recognizing that broad international cooperation between Member States and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations is essential for effectively countering the threat of trafficking in persons and other contemporary forms of slavery, and inviting them to foster a global partnership against trafficking in persons and other contemporary forms of slavery, with a view to eliminating all contemporary forms of slavery and trafficking in persons and protecting and assisting their victims,

"1. Urges Member States that have not yet done so to consider taking measures to ratify or accede to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and to implement fully all aspects of these instruments;

"2. Also urges Member States that have not yet done so to consider taking measures to ratify or accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;

"3. Welcomes the steps taken by human rights treaty bodies and the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially in women and children, United Nations agencies and other concerned intergovernmental and governmental organizations, within their mandates, as well as civil society, to address the problem of trafficking in persons, and encourages them to continue doing so and to share their knowledge and best practices as widely as possible;

"4. Calls upon Governments to criminalize trafficking in persons in all its forms and to condemn and penalize traffickers and intermediaries, while ensuring protection and assistance to the victims of trafficking with full respect for their human rights, and invites Member States to continue to support those United Nations agencies and international organizations that are actively involved in victim protection;

"5. Encourages all stakeholders to strengthen coordination of efforts, including through the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons and regional and bilateral initiatives;

"6. Welcomes the work carried out under the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking, and encourages the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to cooperate with relevant international organizations outside of the United Nations system, utilizing extrabudgetary resources, and to invite such organizations to participate, when appropriate, in the meetings of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons and to keep Member States informed of the schedule of and the progress made by the Coordination Group;

"7. *Recognizes* the importance of comparable data and of strengthening national capacity for the analysis of such data, and welcomes the efforts of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group, drawing on the comparative advantages of the respective agencies, to share information, experiences and good practices on anti-trafficking activities of the partner agencies with Governments, other international and regional organizations, non-governmental organizations and other relevant bodies;

"8. *Welcomes* the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to publish a global report with reliable data on trafficking in persons by the end of 2008, and acknowledges the important work on data collection and analysis conducted by the International Organization for Migration through its global counter-trafficking module database;

"9. *Takes note* of the discussions at the thematic debate of the General Assembly on human trafficking, held in New York on 3 June 2008, which included a discussion on the advisability of a United Nations strategy or plan of action on preventing trafficking in persons and protecting and assisting victims of trafficking;

"10. *Invites* all Member States to continue consideration of the advisability of a global plan of action against trafficking in persons, which would support full and effective implementation of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and other relevant legal instruments in this field, and invites the President of the General Assembly to facilitate this consideration and report to the Assembly on the results by the end of its sixty-third session;

"11. *Invites* Member States to provide voluntary contributions to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in order to facilitate optimum implementation of its coordination functions, and reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to provide the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme with sufficient resources for the full implementation of its mandates, in conformity with its high priorities, and to provide adequate support to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

"12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and on possible approaches to improve coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons."

10. At its 43rd meeting, on 20 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.3/63/L.9/Rev.1), submitted by Belarus, Ecuador, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. Subsequently, the Bahamas, Bahrain, El Salvador, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Mauritius (on behalf of the Group of African States), Mexico, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Thailand and the United Arab Emirates joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

11. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee read out a statement of the programme budget implications of the revised draft resolution (see A/C.3/63/SR.43).

12. Also at the 43rd meeting, the representative of Belarus orally revised operative paragraph 5 by inserting the words "to continue their efforts" after the words "*Calls upon Governments*".

13. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Mauritius (on behalf of the Group of African States) and France (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union) (see A/C.3/63/SR.43).

14. Also at the 43rd meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/63/L.9/Rev.1, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 26, draft resolution II).

15. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of the United States (see A/C.3/63/SR.43).

C. Draft resolutions A/C.3/63/L.10 and Rev.1

16. At the 15th meeting, on 16 October, the representative of Italy introduced a draft resolution entitled "Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity" (A/C.3/63/L.10). Subsequently, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Turkey joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991 on the creation of an effective United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, and its resolution 62/175 of 18 December 2007 on strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity,

"Recalling also its resolution 60/1 of 16 September 2005 on the 2005 World Summit Outcome, in particular the sections on transnational crime and terrorism,

"Taking note with appreciation of the adoption by the Economic and Social Council of the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, which aims, inter alia, to enhance its effectiveness and flexibility in providing technical assistance and policy services,

"Recalling section XI of its resolution 61/252 of 22 December 2006, entitled 'Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as its governing body', where the Commission, as the principal United Nations policymaking body on crime prevention and criminal justice issues, was given the authority to approve the budget of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, and welcoming the outcome of the reconvened sixteenth session of the Commission held on 29 and 30 November 2007,

"Recalling also its resolution 62/173 of 18 December 2007, entitled, 'Follow-up to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and

Criminal Justice and preparations for the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice',

"Recalling further its resolution 62/202 of 19 December 2007, entitled 'Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption',

"Reaffirming its resolutions relating to the urgent need to strengthen international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting and facilitating the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, the United Nations Convention against Corruption and all the international conventions and protocols against terrorism, including those recently entered into force,

"Reaffirming also the commitments undertaken by Member States in the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, adopted on 8 September 2006,

"Recalling its resolution 61/180 of 20 December 2006, on improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons and the coordinating role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in this respect,

"Recalling also its resolution 62/172 of 18 December 2007, entitled 'Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism',

"Welcoming the Vienna Forum to Fight Human Trafficking, held from 13 to 15 February 2008, in accordance with decision 16/1 of 27 April 2007 of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

"Taking into consideration all relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions, in particular resolutions 2008/23, 2008/24 and 2008/25 of 24 July 2008, and all those relating to the strengthening of international cooperation as well as the technical assistance and advisory services of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, promotion and reinforcement of the rule of law and reform of criminal justice institutions, including with regard to the implementation of technical assistance,

"Emphasizing that its resolution 61/143 of 19 December 2006 on the intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women has considerable implications for the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and its activities,

"Welcoming the outcome of the thematic discussion held by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in 2008 at its seventeenth session, pursuant to Economic and Social Council decision 2007/253 of 26 July, entitled 'Thematic discussion on aspects of violence against women that pertain directly to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice',

"Recalling the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

"Recognizing that actions against transnational organized crime and terrorism are a common and shared responsibility, and stressing the need to work collectively to prevent and combat transnational organized crime, corruption and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations,

"Recognizing also the need to maintain a balance in the technical cooperation capacity of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime between all relevant priorities identified by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council,

"1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 62/175;

"2. Reaffirms the importance of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in promoting effective action to strengthen international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice, as well as of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the fulfilment of its mandate in crime prevention and criminal justice, including providing to Member States, upon request and as a matter of high priority, technical cooperation, advisory services and other forms of assistance, and coordinating with and complementing the work of all relevant and competent United Nations bodies and offices;

"3. Recognizes the progress made by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the delivery of advisory services and assistance to requesting Member States in the areas of corruption, organized crime, money-laundering, terrorism, kidnapping, trafficking in persons, including the support and protection of victims, and international cooperation, with special emphasis on extradition and mutual legal assistance;

"4. Urges the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to increase collaboration with intergovernmental, international and regional organizations that have transnational organized crime mandates, as appropriate, in order to share best practices and to take advantage of their unique and comparative advantage;

"5. Draws attention to the emerging policy issues identified in the report of the Secretary-General, inter alia, urban crime, the sexual exploitation of children, economic fraud and identity theft, international trafficking in forest products, including timber, wildlife and other forest biological resources, and cybercrime, and invites the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to explore, within its mandate, ways and means of addressing these issues, bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolutions 2007/12 of 25 July 2007 and 2007/19 of 26 July 2007 on the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

"6. Urges Member States and relevant international organizations to develop national and regional strategies, as appropriate, and other necessary measures, in cooperation with the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, to address effectively transnational organized crime, including trafficking in persons, the smuggling of migrants and illicit manufacturing of and transnational trafficking in firearms, as well as corruption and terrorism;

"7. *Reaffirms* the importance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and its regional offices in building capacity at the local level in the fight against transnational organized crime and drug trafficking, and urges the Office to consider regional vulnerabilities, projects and impact in the fight against transnational organized crime, in particular in developing countries, when deciding to close and allocate offices, with a view to maintaining an effective level of support to national and regional efforts in those areas;

"8. *Urges* all Member States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Convention) and the Protocols thereto, the United Nations Convention against Corruption (Merida Convention) and the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism, and encourages States parties to continue to provide full support to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, including providing information to the Conferences regarding compliances with the treaties;

"9. *Welcomes* the progress achieved by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption in the implementation of their respective mandates, and reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to continue to provide, including through the services of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the support and resources they need to perform their mandated functions;

"10. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to enhance its technical assistance to Member States, upon request, to strengthen international cooperation in preventing and combating terrorism through the facilitation of the ratification and implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism, in close consultation with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate, as well as to contribute to the work of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and invites Member States to provide the Office with appropriate resources for its mandate;

"11. *Welcomes* decision 17/1 of 18 April 2008 of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice entitled 'Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women and girls' in which the Commission requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to convene an intergovernmental group of experts to review and update, as appropriate, the Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (General Assembly resolution 52/86, annex) and to make recommendations on addressing violence against women and girls, to be considered by the Commission at its nineteenth session, and requests the Commission to report through the Economic and Social Council to the Assembly on the outcome of that work;

"12. *Encourages* Member States to take relevant measures, as appropriate to their national contexts, to ensure the use and application of the United Nations Standards and Norms in crime prevention and criminal justice,

including the consideration and, where they deem it necessary, dissemination of existing manuals and handbooks developed and published by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

"13. *Reiterates* the importance of providing the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme with sufficient, stable and predictable funding for the full implementation of its mandates, in conformity with the high priority accorded to it and in accordance with the increasing demand for its services, in particular with regard to the provision of increased assistance to developing countries, countries with economies in transition and those emerging from conflict, in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice reform;

"14. *Welcomes* decision 17/2 of 18 April 2008 of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, entitled 'Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime', establishing an open-ended intergovernmental working group on how to ensure political ownership by the Member States and on how to improve the governance structure and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and looks forward to receiving, through the Economic and Social Council, the recommendations of the working group so that these can be taken into account in the consideration of the programme budget of the Organization for the forthcoming biennium;

"15. *Reiterates* its request to the Secretary-General to provide the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme with sufficient resources for the full implementation of its mandates, in conformity with its high priorities, and to provide adequate support to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as well as the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption;

"16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session on the implementation of the mandates of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, reflecting also emerging policy issues and possible responses."

17. At its 39th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.3/63/L.10/Rev.1), submitted by Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. Subsequently, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Cape Verde, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Senegal,

Serbia, Sierra Leone, the Sudan, Swaziland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uruguay joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

18. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee read out a statement of the programme budget implications arising from the revised draft resolution (see A/C.3/63/SR.39).

19. Also at its 39th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/63/L.10/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 26, draft resolution III).

20. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and the Islamic Republic of Iran (see A/C.3/63/SR.39).

D. Draft resolution A/C.3/63/L.11

21. At the 11th meeting, on 14 October, the representative of Uganda, on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced a draft resolution entitled "United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders" (A/C.3/63/L.11).

22. At its 23rd meeting, on 23 October, the Committee had before it a draft resolution submitted by Kenya (on behalf of the Group of African States). Subsequently, Costa Rica and Nicaragua joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

23. At the same meeting, the representative of Uganda orally revised the draft resolution as follows:

(a) At the end of operative paragraph 9, the words "and its Protocols thereto, as well as the United Nations Convention against Corruption" were inserted;

(b) In operative paragraph 12, the words "the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and" were deleted.

24. Also at its 23rd meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/63/L.11, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 26, draft resolution IV).

E. Draft decision proposed by the Chairman

25. At the 43rd meeting, on 20 November, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it take note of the following documents (see para. 27):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on assistance in implementing the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism (A/63/89);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons (A/63/90).

III. Recommendations of the Third Committee

26. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I

Preparations for the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 56/119 of 19 December 2001 on the role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, and its resolution 62/173 of 18 December 2007 on the follow-up to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in which it, inter alia, accepted with gratitude the offer of the Government of Brazil to act as host to the Twelfth Congress,

Considering that, pursuant to its resolutions 415 (V) of 1 December 1950 and 46/152 of 18 December 1991, the Twelfth Congress is to be held in 2010,

Bearing in mind the guidelines for and the format of United Nations congresses, as stipulated in paragraph 2 of its resolution 56/119, as well as paragraphs 29 and 30 of the statement of principles and programme of action of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, annexed to its resolution 46/152,

Bearing in mind also the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the meeting of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Lessons Learned from United Nations Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Bangkok from 15 to 18 August 2006,¹ which the General Assembly endorsed in its resolution 62/173,

Recognizing the significant contributions of the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice in promoting the exchange of experience in research, law and policy development and the identification of emerging trends and issues in crime prevention and criminal justice among States, intergovernmental organizations and individual experts representing various professions and disciplines,

Recalling that, in its resolution 62/173, it requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, at its seventeenth session, to finalize the programme for the Twelfth Congress and to make its final recommendations on the theme and on the organization of round tables and workshops to be held by panels of experts, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly,

Recalling also that, in its resolution 62/173, it requested the Secretary-General to prepare a discussion guide for the regional preparatory meetings for the Twelfth Congress,

¹ E/CN.15/2007/6.

Recalling further its resolution 60/177 of 16 December 2005, in which it endorsed the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, adopted by the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as contained in the annex to that resolution, and Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/15 of 22 July 2005, in which the Council endorsed the Bangkok Declaration,

Stressing the importance of undertaking all preparatory activities for the Twelfth Congress in a timely and concerted manner,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,²

1. *Notes* the progress made thus far in the preparations for the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

2. *Decides* to hold the Twelfth Congress in Salvador, Brazil, from 12 to 19 April 2010, with pre-Congress consultations to be held on 11 April 2010;

3. *Also decides* that the high-level segment of the Twelfth Congress shall be held during the last two days of the Congress in order to allow Heads of State or Government and Government ministers to focus on the main substantive agenda items of the Congress;

4. *Further decides* that the main theme of the Twelfth Congress shall be "Comprehensive strategies for global challenges: crime prevention and criminal justice systems and their development in a changing world";

5. *Approves* the following provisional agenda for the Twelfth Congress, finalized by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its seventeenth session:

1. Opening of the Congress.
2. Organizational matters.
3. Children, youth and crime.
4. Provision of technical assistance to facilitate the ratification and implementation of the international instruments related to the prevention and suppression of terrorism.
5. Making the United Nations guidelines on crime prevention work.
6. Criminal justice responses to the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons: links to transnational organized crime.
7. International cooperation to address money-laundering based on existing and relevant United Nations and other instruments.
8. Recent developments in the use of science and technology by offenders and by competent authorities in fighting crime, including the case of cybercrime.

² E/CN.15/2008/14.

9. Strengthening international cooperation in fighting crime-related problems: practical approaches.
 10. Crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against migrants, migrant workers and their families.
 11. Adoption of the report of the Congress;
6. *Decides* that the following issues shall be considered in workshops within the framework of the Twelfth Congress:
- (a) International criminal justice education for the rule of law;
 - (b) Survey of United Nations and other best practices in the treatment of prisoners in the criminal justice system;
 - (c) Practical approaches to preventing urban crime;
 - (d) Links between drug trafficking and other forms of organized crime: international coordinated response;
 - (e) Strategies and best practices against overcrowding in correctional facilities;
7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, to prepare a discussion guide for the regional preparatory meetings for the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in a timely manner in order to enable the regional preparatory meetings to commence early in 2009, and invites Member States to be actively involved in that process;
8. *Urges* participants in the regional preparatory meetings to examine the substantive items in the agenda and the topics of the workshops of the Twelfth Congress and to make action-oriented recommendations to serve as a basis for the draft recommendations and conclusions for consideration by the Twelfth Congress and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its nineteenth session;
9. *Emphasizes* the importance for the workshops to be held within the framework of the Twelfth Congress, and invites Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other relevant entities to provide financial, organizational and technical support to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network for the preparations for the workshops, including the preparation and circulation of relevant background material;
10. *Invites* donor countries to cooperate with developing countries to ensure their full participation, in particular in the workshops;
11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a plan for the documentation for the Twelfth Congress, in consultation with the extended Bureau of the Commission;
12. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to facilitate the organization of regional preparatory meetings for the Twelfth Congress and to make available the necessary resources for the participation of the least developed

countries in those meetings and in the Congress itself, in accordance with past practice;

13. *Encourages* Governments to undertake preparations for the Twelfth Congress at an early stage by all appropriate means, including, where appropriate, the establishment of national preparatory committees, with a view to contributing to focused and productive discussion on the topics to be discussed in the workshops and to participating actively in the organization of and follow-up to the workshops;

14. *Reiterates its invitation* to Member States to be represented at the Twelfth Congress at the highest possible level, for example, by Heads of State or Government or Government ministers and attorneys general, to make statements on the theme and topics of the Congress and to participate in thematic interactive round tables;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to facilitate the organization of ancillary meetings of non-governmental and professional organizations participating in the Twelfth Congress, in accordance with past practice, as well as meetings of professional and geographical interest groups, and to take appropriate measures to encourage the participation of the academic and research community in the Congress;

16. *Again encourages* the relevant specialized agencies, United Nations programmes and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as other professional organizations, to cooperate with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the preparations for the Twelfth Congress;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to appoint a Secretary-General and an Executive Secretary of the Twelfth Congress, in accordance with past practice, to perform their functions under the rules of procedure for United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice;

18. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to accord sufficient time at its eighteenth session to reviewing the progress made in the preparations for the Twelfth Congress, to finalize in good time all the necessary organizational and substantive arrangements and to make its recommendations through the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the proper follow-up to the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly through the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its eighteenth session.

Draft resolution II

Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 61/180 of 20 December 2006 on improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons and other relevant General Assembly resolutions on trafficking in persons and other contemporary forms of slavery,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/33 of 25 July 2008 on strengthening coordination of the United Nations and other efforts in fighting trafficking in persons and previous Council resolutions on trafficking in persons,

Recalling further the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime¹ and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children,² supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography³ and the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery,⁴

Welcoming the progress made at the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and taking note of the decisions of the Conference on the issue of trafficking in persons,

Recognizing that trafficking in persons impairs the enjoyment of human rights, continues to pose a serious challenge to humanity and requires a concerted international response,

Welcoming the decisions of the Human Rights Council to establish the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences, and to extend the mandates of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially in women and children, and the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography,

Recognizing that broad international cooperation between Member States and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations is essential for effectively countering the threat of trafficking in persons and other contemporary forms of slavery,

Recognizing also the need to continue fostering a global partnership against trafficking in persons and other contemporary forms of slavery,

Recognizing further that the provision of effective support to the work of the Conference of States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational

¹ Resolution 55/25, annex I.

² Ibid., annex II.

³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2171, No. 27531.

⁴ Ibid., vol. 266, No. 3822.

Organized Crime should be an important part of the coordination efforts of the United Nations system on the issue of trafficking in persons,

Recognizing the importance of bilateral, subregional, regional and international cooperation mechanisms and initiatives, including information exchanges on good practices, of Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to address the problem of trafficking in persons, especially women and children,

Reaffirming the commitment made by world leaders at the Millennium Summit⁵ and the 2005 World Summit⁶ to devise, enforce and strengthen effective measures to combat and eliminate all forms of trafficking in persons to counter demand for trafficked victims and to protect the victims,

1. *Urges* Member States that have not yet done so to consider taking measures to ratify or accede to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime¹ and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children,² supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and to implement fully all aspects of these instruments;

2. *Also urges* Member States that have not yet done so to consider taking measures to ratify or accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography,³ the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women⁷ and the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery,⁸ and to implement fully all aspects of these instruments;

3. *Recognizes* that broad international cooperation between Member States and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations is essential for effectively countering the threat of trafficking in persons and other contemporary forms of slavery;

4. *Welcomes* the steps taken by human rights treaty bodies and the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially in women and children, United Nations agencies and other concerned intergovernmental and governmental organizations, within their mandates, as well as civil society, to address the problem of trafficking in persons, and encourages them to continue doing so and to share their knowledge and best practices as widely as possible;

5. *Calls upon* Governments to continue their efforts to criminalize trafficking in persons in all its forms, including for the sexual exploitation of children, to take measures to criminalize child sex tourism and to condemn the practice of trafficking in persons, and to investigate, prosecute, condemn and penalize traffickers and intermediaries, while providing protection and assistance to the victims of trafficking with full respect for their human rights, and invites Member States to continue to support those United Nations agencies and international organizations that are actively involved in victim protection;

⁵ See resolution 55/2.

⁶ See resolution 60/1.

⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 266, No. 3822.

6. *Encourages* all stakeholders, including the private sector, to strengthen coordination of efforts, including through the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons and regional as well as bilateral initiatives that promote cooperation and collaboration;

7. *Welcomes* the Vienna Forum to Fight Human Trafficking, held from 13 to 15 February 2008, as a part of the awareness-raising efforts to fight human trafficking, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue consultations with Member States and to ensure that the Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking is carried out as a technical assistance project within the mandates agreed by the relevant governing bodies and to brief Member States on the workplan of the Global Initiative, to be executed before the end of the project in 2009;

8. *Recognizes* the importance of comparable data disaggregated by types of trafficking in persons, sex and age, as well as of strengthening national capacity for the gathering, analysing and reporting of such data, and welcomes the efforts of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons, drawing on the comparative advantages of the respective agencies, to share information, experiences and good practices on anti-trafficking activities of the partner agencies with Governments, other international and regional organizations, non-governmental organizations and other relevant bodies;

9. *Acknowledges* the important work on data collection and analysis conducted by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime under its Global Programme against Trafficking in Human Beings, as well as by the International Organization for Migration through its global counter-trafficking module database;

10. *Takes note* of the discussions at the thematic debate of the General Assembly on human trafficking, held in New York on 3 June 2008, which included a discussion on the advisability of a United Nations strategy or plan of action on preventing trafficking in persons and protecting and assisting victims of trafficking;

11. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to collect the views of all stakeholders, including Member States and regional and international organizations, on how to achieve the full and effective coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons of all Member States, organizations, machineries, treaty bodies and all other partners within and outside the United Nations system, including civil society, and to ensure the full and effective implementation of all legal instruments relevant to trafficking in persons, particularly the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, without prejudice to the mandate of the working group established by the Conference of State Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and submit, not later than 1 June 2009, a background paper to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session;

12. *Invites* all Member States to accelerate the consideration of the advisability of a global plan of action on preventing trafficking in persons, prosecuting traffickers and protecting and assisting victims of trafficking, which would achieve the full and effective coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons of all Member States, organizations, machineries, treaty bodies and all other partners within and outside the United Nations system, including civil society, and ensure the full and effective implementation of all legal instruments relevant to

trafficking in persons, particularly the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children;

13. *Reiterates* its request to the Secretary-General to provide the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme with sufficient resources for the full implementation of its mandates on combating trafficking in persons, in conformity with its high priorities, and to provide adequate support to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and invites Member States to provide voluntary contributions to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for the purpose of providing assistance to Member States upon request;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and on possible approaches to strengthen the coordination efforts against trafficking in persons of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons.

Draft resolution III
Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991 on the creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, and its resolution 62/175 of 18 December 2007 on strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity,

Recalling also its resolution 60/1 of 16 September 2005 on the 2005 World Summit Outcome, in particular the sections on transnational crime and terrorism,

Taking note with appreciation of the adoption by the Economic and Social Council of the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,¹ which aims, inter alia, to enhance its effectiveness and flexibility in providing technical assistance and policy services,

Recalling section XI of its resolution 61/252 of 22 December 2006, entitled "Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as its governing body", where the Commission, as the principal United Nations policymaking body on crime prevention and criminal justice issues, was given the authority to approve the budget of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, and welcoming the outcome of the reconvened sixteenth session of the Commission, held on 29 and 30 November 2007,

Recalling also its resolution 62/173 of 18 December 2007, entitled "Follow-up to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice",

Recalling further its resolution 62/202 of 19 December 2007, entitled "Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets, in particular to the countries of origin, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption",

Reaffirming its resolutions relating to the urgent need to strengthen international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting and facilitating the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto,² the United Nations Convention against Corruption³ and all the international conventions and protocols against terrorism, including those recently entered into force,

Reaffirming also the commitments undertaken by Member States in the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, adopted on 8 September 2006,⁴

¹ See Economic and Social Council resolutions 2007/12 and 2007/19.

² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vols. 2225, 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

⁴ Resolution 60/288.

Recalling its resolution 61/180 of 20 December 2006, on improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons and the coordinating role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in this respect,

Recalling also its resolution 62/172 of 18 December 2007, entitled "Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism,

Taking note with appreciation of the Vienna Forum to Fight Human Trafficking, held from 13 to 15 February 2008, in accordance with Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice decision 16/1 of 27 April 2007,⁵

Taking into consideration all relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions, in particular resolutions 2008/23, 2008/24 and 2008/25 of 24 July 2008, and all those relating to the strengthening of international cooperation as well as the technical assistance and advisory services of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, promotion and reinforcement of the rule of law and reform of criminal justice institutions, including with regard to the implementation of technical assistance,

Emphasizing that its resolution 61/143 of 19 December 2006 on the intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women has considerable implications for the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and its activities,

Welcoming the outcome of the thematic discussion held by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in 2008 at its seventeenth session, pursuant to Economic and Social Council decision 2007/253 of 26 July 2007, entitled "Thematic discussion on aspects of violence against women that pertain directly to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice",

Recalling the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,⁶

Recognizing that actions against transnational organized crime and terrorism are a common and shared responsibility, and stressing the need to work collectively to prevent and combat transnational organized crime, corruption and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations,

Recognizing also the need to maintain a balance in the technical cooperation capacity of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime between all relevant priorities identified by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council,

Concerned by the serious challenges and threats posed by the illicit trafficking of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, and about its links with other forms of transnational organized crime, including drug trafficking and other criminal activities, in particular terrorism, and reaffirming that, in order to better understand and combat these problems, it is necessary to adopt comprehensive strategies and facilitate close and effective cooperation among States,

⁵ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2007, Supplement No. 10* (E/2007/30/Rev.1), part one, chap. I, sect. D.

⁶ Resolution 60/177, annex.

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 62/175;⁷

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in promoting effective action to strengthen international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice, as well as of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the fulfilment of its mandate in crime prevention and criminal justice, including providing to Member States, upon request and as a matter of high priority, technical cooperation, advisory services and other forms of assistance, and coordinating with and complementing the work of all relevant and competent United Nations bodies and offices;

3. *Recognizes* the general progress made by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the delivery of advisory services and assistance to requesting Member States in the areas of corruption, organized crime, money-laundering, terrorism, kidnapping, and trafficking in persons, including the support and protection of victims, as well as drug trafficking and international cooperation, with special emphasis on extradition and mutual legal assistance;

4. *Urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue providing technical assistance to Member States to combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism through the Global Programme against Money-Laundering, in accordance with United Nations related instruments and internationally accepted standards, including, where applicable and appropriate, recommendations from relevant intergovernmental bodies, inter alia, the Financial Action Task Force, and relevant initiatives of regional, interregional and multilateral organizations against money-laundering;

5. *Recognizes* the efforts made by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to assist Member States in developing abilities and strengthening their capacity to prevent and combat kidnapping, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue developing tools for providing technical assistance and cooperation to effectively counter this growing serious crime;

6. *Urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to increase collaboration with intergovernmental, international and regional organizations that have transnational organized crime mandates, as appropriate, in order to share best practices and to take advantage of their unique and comparative advantage;

7. *Draws attention* to the emerging policy issues identified in the report of the Secretary-General, inter alia, urban crime, the sexual exploitation of children, economic fraud and identity theft, illicit international trafficking in forest products, including timber, wildlife and other forest biological resources, and, in the context of advisory services and technical assistance, the issue of cybercrime, and invites the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to explore, within its mandate, ways and means of addressing these issues, bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolutions 2007/12 of 25 July 2007 and 2007/19 of 26 July 2007 on the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

8. *Urges* Member States and relevant international organizations to develop national and regional strategies, as appropriate, and other necessary measures, in cooperation with the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

⁷ A/63/99.

Programme, to address effectively transnational organized crime, including trafficking in persons, the smuggling of migrants and illicit manufacturing of and transnational trafficking in firearms, as well as corruption and terrorism;

9. *Urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to assist Member States, upon request, in combating the illicit trafficking of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, and to support them in their efforts to address its links with other forms of transnational organized crime, through, inter alia, technical assistance;

10. *Reaffirms* the importance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and its regional offices in building capacity at the local level in the fight against transnational organized crime and drug trafficking, and urges the Office to consider regional vulnerabilities, projects and impact in the fight against transnational organized crime, in particular in developing countries, when deciding to close and allocate offices, with a view to maintaining an effective level of support to national and regional efforts in those areas;

11. *Urges* all Member States that have not yet done so to consider, ratifying or acceding to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Convention) and the Protocols thereto,² the United Nations Convention against Corruption (Merida Convention)³ and the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism, and encourages States parties to continue to provide full support to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, including providing information to the Conferences regarding compliance with the treaties;

12. *Welcomes* the progress achieved by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption in the implementation of their respective mandates and requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with the resources adequate to promote, in an effective manner, the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption and to discharge its functions as the secretariat of the Conferences of the Parties to the Conventions, in accordance with its mandate;

13. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to enhance its technical assistance to Member States, upon request, to strengthen international cooperation in preventing and combating terrorism through the facilitation of the ratification and implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism, in close consultation with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate, as well as to contribute to the work of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, and invites Member States to provide the Office with appropriate resources for its mandate;

14. *Takes note with appreciation* of Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice decision 17/1 of 18 April 2008, entitled "Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women and girls",⁸ in

⁸ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2008, Supplement No. 10 (E/2008/30)*, chap. I, sect. D.

which the Commission requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to convene an intergovernmental group of experts to review and update, as appropriate, the Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice⁹ and to make recommendations on addressing violence against women and girls, to be considered by the Commission at its nineteenth session, and requests the Commission to report through the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly on the outcome of this work;

15. *Encourages* Member States to take relevant measures, as appropriate to their national contexts, to ensure the use and application of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, including the consideration and, where they deem it necessary, dissemination of existing manuals and handbooks developed and published by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

16. *Reiterates* the importance of providing the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme with sufficient, stable and predictable funding for the full implementation of its mandates, in conformity with the high priority accorded to it and in accordance with the increasing demand for its services, in particular with regard to the provision of increased assistance to developing countries, countries with economies in transition and those emerging from conflict, in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice reform;

17. *Welcomes* Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice decision 17/2 of 18 April 2008, entitled "Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime",¹⁰ in which the Commission decided to establish an open-ended intergovernmental working group to discuss how to ensure political ownership by the Member States and on how to improve the governance structure and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and to make recommendations thereon, to be submitted to the Commission at its eighteenth session, and requests the Commission to report through the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly to enable further consideration of and potential action on those recommendations;

18. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General to provide the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme with sufficient resources for the full implementation of its mandates, in conformity with its high priorities, and to provide adequate support to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session on the implementation of the mandates of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, reflecting also emerging policy issues and possible responses.

⁹ Resolution 52/86, annex.

¹⁰ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2008, Supplement No. 10 (E/2008/30)*, chap. I, sect. D.

Draft resolution IV

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 62/174 of 18 December 2007 and all other relevant resolutions,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,¹

Bearing in mind the urgent need to establish effective crime prevention strategies for Africa, as well as the importance of law enforcement agencies and the judiciary at the regional and subregional levels,

Bearing in mind also the Programme of Action, 2006-2010, endorsed by the Round Table for Africa, held in Abuja on 5 and 6 September 2005,²

Aware of the devastating impact of crime on the national economies of African States and of the fact that crime is a major obstacle to harmonious and sustainable development in Africa,

Noting that the financial situation of the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders has greatly affected its capacity to deliver its services to African Member States in an effective and comprehensive manner,

1. *Commends* the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders for its efforts to promote and coordinate regional technical cooperation activities related to crime prevention and criminal justice systems in Africa;

2. *Also commends* the initiative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in strengthening its working relationship with the Institute by supporting and involving the Institute in the implementation of a number of activities, including those contained in the Programme of Action, 2006-2010, on strengthening the rule of law and criminal justice systems in Africa;²

3. *Further commends* the Secretary-General for his efforts to mobilize the financial resources necessary to provide the Institute with the core professional staff required to enable it to function effectively in the fulfilment of its mandated obligations;

4. *Reiterates* the need to strengthen further the capacity of the Institute to support national mechanisms for crime prevention and criminal justice in African countries;

5. *Notes* the efforts of the Institute to establish contacts with organizations in those countries which are promoting crime prevention programmes and its maintenance of close links with regional and subregional political entities such as the Commission of the African Union, the East African Community, the Economic Commission of West African States, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development and the Southern African Development Community;

¹ A/63/87.

² Available from www.unodc.org/art/en/ppaa.html.

6. *Urges* the States members of the Institute to continue to make every possible effort to meet their obligations to the Institute;

7. *Welcomes* the decision of the Governing Board of the Institute, at its 10th annual meeting, held in Khartoum on 19 and 20 May 2008, to convene a conference of African ministers to discuss measures for improving the flow of resources to the Institute;

8. *Urges* all Member States and non-governmental organizations and the international community to continue adopting concrete practical measures to support the Institute in the development of the requisite capacity and to implement its programmes and activities aimed at strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice systems in Africa;

9. *Urges* all States that have not already done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto,³ as well as the United Nations Convention against Corruption;⁴

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify efforts to mobilize all relevant entities of the United Nations system to provide the necessary financial and technical support to the Institute to enable it to fulfil its mandate;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the financial resources necessary to maintain the Institute with the core professional staff required to enable it to function effectively in the fulfilment of its mandated obligations;

12. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to work closely with the Institute;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to enhance the promotion of regional cooperation, coordination and collaboration in the fight against crime, especially in its transnational dimension, which cannot be dealt with adequately by national action alone;

14. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue making concrete proposals, including for the provision of additional core professional staff, to strengthen the programmes and activities of the Institute and to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

27. The Third Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

Documents considered by the General Assembly in connection with the question of crime prevention and criminal justice

The General Assembly takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance in implementing the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism (A/63/89) and the report of the Secretary-General on improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons (A/63/90).



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International drug control

Report of the Third Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Khalid Alwafi (Saudi Arabia)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 19 September 2008, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-third session the item entitled "International drug control" and to allocate it to the Third Committee.
2. The Third Committee considered the item at its 5th, 6th, 7th, 15th, 39th and 40th meetings, on 9, 10 and 16 October and 11 and 18 November 2008. At its 5th to 7th meetings, on 9 and 10 October, the Committee held a general discussion on the item jointly with item 97, entitled "Crime prevention and criminal justice". An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/63/SR.5-7, 15, 39 and 40).
3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation against the world drug problem: progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session (A/63/111).
4. At the 5th meeting, on 9 October, the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna made an introductory statement (see A/C.3/63/SR.5).
5. At the same meeting, the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime responded to questions and comments made by the representatives of Belarus, China, the Sudan, Benin, Malaysia, Egypt, Cameroon, Pakistan and Jordan.

II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.3/63/L.8 and Rev.1

6. At the 15th meeting, on 16 October, the representative of Mexico introduced a draft resolution entitled "International cooperation against the world drug problem" (A/C.3/63/L.8). Subsequently, Benin, Cape Verde, Chile, Guatemala, Haiti, Mauritania, Paraguay, Peru, Tajikistan and Timor-Leste joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration, the provisions of the 2005 World Summit Outcome addressing the world drug problem, its resolution 62/176 of 18 December 2007 and its other previous relevant resolutions,

"Reaffirming the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session and the importance of meeting the objectives targeted for 2008,

"Reaffirming also the joint ministerial statement adopted at the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction and the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development, adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

"Recalling its resolution 62/176, in which it welcomed the decision by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to convene a high-level segment, during its fifty-second session, in order to allow time to assess the implementation of the declarations and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

"Gravely concerned that, despite continued increased efforts by States, relevant organizations, civil society and non-governmental organizations, the world drug problem continues to constitute a serious threat to public health and safety and the well-being of humanity, in particular children and young people and their families, and to the national security and sovereignty of States, and that it undermines socio-economic and political stability and sustainable development,

"Concerned by the serious challenges and threats posed by the continuing links between illicit drug trafficking and terrorism and other national and transnational criminal activities and transnational criminal networks, inter alia, trafficking in human beings, especially women and children, money-laundering, financing of terrorism, corruption, trafficking in arms and trafficking in chemical precursors, and reaffirming that strong and effective international cooperation is needed to counter these threats,

"Recalling resolution 51/11 adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-first session, in which the Commission recognized the increasing links between drug trafficking and the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms in some regions of the world and the need to prevent the spread of that problem to other regions,

"Underlining the value of objective, scientific, balanced and transparent assessment by Member States of the global progress achieved and of the difficulties encountered in meeting the goals and targets set by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

"Recognizing that international cooperation in countering drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking has shown that positive results can be achieved through sustained and collective efforts, and expressing its appreciation for the initiatives in this regard,

"Bearing in mind the important role that civil society, including non-governmental organizations, plays in combating the world drug problem,

"I

"International cooperation to counter the world drug problem and follow-up to the twentieth special session

"1. Reaffirms that countering the world drug problem is a common and shared responsibility that must be addressed in a multilateral setting, requires an integrated and balanced approach and must be carried out in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and other provisions of international law, and in particular with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States and for all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and on the basis of the principles of equal rights and mutual respect;

"2. Also reaffirms that there shall be a balanced approach between demand reduction and supply reduction, each reinforcing the other, in an integrated approach to solving the world drug problem;

"3. Welcomes the decision by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to convene a high-level segment, during its fifty-second session, in order to allow time to assess the implementation of the declarations and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session;

"4. Welcomes also the establishment by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in its resolution 51/4 of five intergovernmental expert working groups, which met during the period June to September 2008 in order to work in a coordinated manner on the topics of drug demand reduction, supply reduction (manufacture and traffic), countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation, international cooperation on the eradication of illicit drug crops and on alternative development, and control of precursors and of amphetamine-type stimulants, topics which correspond to the subjects of the action plans, declarations and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session;

"5. Calls upon States and other relevant actors to evaluate progress made since 1998 towards meeting the goals and targets set at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly;

"6. Urges all States to continue to promote and implement, including by allocating adequate resources and developing clear and consistent national policies, the outcomes of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, as well as the outcome of the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth

session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and to implement the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction and to strengthen their national efforts to counter the abuse of illicit drugs in their population, taking into account, inter alia, the results of the assessment of the implementation of the declarations and measures adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session;

"7. *Urges* States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to, and States parties to implement, as a matter of priority, all the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto and the United Nations Convention against Corruption;

"8. *Urges* all States to strengthen their efforts to achieve the goals set for 2008 at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly by:

"(a) Promoting international initiatives in order to eliminate or reduce significantly the illicit manufacture, trafficking and marketing of drugs and other psychotropic substances, including synthetic drugs, and the diversion of precursors, other transnational criminal activities, including money-laundering and trafficking in arms, and corruption;

"(b) Achieving significant and measurable results in the field of demand reduction, including through prevention and treatment strategies and programmes to reduce drug use, with particular focus on children and young people;

"9. *Urges* Member States to fulfil their reporting obligations on the follow-up action to implement the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem and to report fully on all measures agreed upon at the special session, including by providing data that are reliable and internationally comparable;

"10. *Encourages* States to consider prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of drug use disorders as governmental health and social priorities, and to consider consulting and working with civil society, including non-governmental organizations, in developing, implementing and evaluating policies and programmes, in particular those related to demand reduction and prevention of drug abuse, and cooperating with civil society, including non-governmental organizations, in alternative development programmes;

"11. *Calls upon* States and organizations with expertise in community capacity-building to provide, as needed, access to treatment, health care and social services for drug users, in particular those living with HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases, and to extend support to States requiring such expertise, consistent with the international drug control treaties;

"12. *Urges* all Member States to implement the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction and to strengthen their national efforts to counter the abuse of illicit drugs in their population, in particular among children and young people;

"13. *Encourages* Member States to identify drug control priorities to be set for future concerted action and to consider making voluntary public commitments to tackle present challenges in drug trafficking;

"14. *Calls upon* States to expand prevention, treatment and rehabilitation initiatives, while fully respecting the dignity of drug-addicted persons, and to take further action to improve data collection and evaluation capacity on the demand for illicit drugs, including the demand for synthetic drugs, and, where appropriate, abuse of and addiction to prescription drugs;

"15. *Urges* States to continue working towards achieving a significant and measurable reduction of drug abuse and to share the results on this subject obtained during the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, to take place in March 2009;

"16. *Encourages* Member States to take adequate national and international measures to prevent criminal organizations involved in drug trafficking, from acquiring and using firearms and ammunition, in order to guarantee more security in all nations;

"17. *Reaffirms* the need for a comprehensive approach to the elimination of illicit narcotic crops in line with the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development, adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session;

"18. *Calls for* a comprehensive approach integrating alternative development programmes, including, where appropriate, preventive and innovative alternative development, into wider economic and social development programmes, with the support of a deeper international cooperation and the participation of the private sector, as appropriate;

"19. *Invites* States to sustain and increase international cooperation and, where needed, technical assistance to countries implementing policies and programmes against drug production, including illicit crop eradication and alternative development programmes;

"20. *Stresses* the importance of the contribution of the United Nations system and the international community to the economic and social development of the communities that benefit from innovative alternative programmes to eradicate illicit drug production, inter alia, in reforestation, agriculture and small and medium-sized enterprises;

"21. *Encourages* States to establish comprehensive monitoring systems and to enhance regional, international and multisectoral cooperation, including with industry, on the manufacture of, trafficking in and abuse of precursors and amphetamine-type stimulants;

"22. *Calls upon* States to consider ways to strengthen mechanisms for the collection and sharing of information on trafficking in precursors, in particular for making seizures, preventing diversions, detaining consignments, dismantling laboratories and assessing emerging trafficking and diversion trends, new manufacturing methods and the use of non-controlled substances, with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of the international control framework;

"23. *Emphasizes* the need to ensure that adequate mechanisms are in place, where necessary and to the extent possible, to prevent the diversion of preparations containing substances listed in tables I and II of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, pertaining to illicit drug manufacture, which could easily be used or recovered by readily applicable means, in particular those containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine;

"24. *Urges* all States and relevant international organizations to cooperate closely with the International Narcotics Control Board, in particular in Project Cohesion and Project Prism, in order to enhance the success of those international initiatives, and to initiate, where appropriate, investigations by their law enforcement authorities into seizures and cases involving the diversion or smuggling of precursors and essential equipment, with a view to tracking them back to the source of diversion in order to prevent continuing illicit activity;

"25. *Stresses* that international cooperation on domestic precursor policies and practices would assist in complementing existing law enforcement cooperative initiatives, and encourages States to cooperate at the regional level on measures to prevent and control the domestic diversion of precursors, drawing on best practices and sharing experiences;

"26. *Recognizes* that the illegal distribution of pharmaceutical products that contain internationally controlled substances via the Internet is a serious problem, and encourages Member States to notify the International Narcotics Control Board of seizures of pharmaceutical products or counterfeit drugs ordered via the Internet and received by mail containing those substances in order to analyse in detail the trends in trafficking in those products, and also encourages the Board to continue its work aimed at raising awareness of this matter;

"27. *Calls upon* States to implement and strengthen, as appropriate, the measures to promote judicial cooperation adopted at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, in particular with regard to mutual legal assistance, exchange of information and joint operations, as appropriate, including with technical assistance from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

"28. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen international cooperation among judicial and law enforcement authorities at all levels in order to prevent and combat illicit drug trafficking and to share and promote best operational practices in order to interdict illicit drug trafficking, including by establishing and strengthening regional mechanisms, providing technical assistance and establishing effective methods for cooperation, in particular in the areas of air, maritime, port and border control and in the implementation of extradition treaties, while respecting international human rights obligations;

"29. *Urges* States to consider the possibility of updating their legal and regulatory framework, as well as their institutions, and to strengthen action, in particular international cooperation and technical assistance aimed at preventing and combating the laundering of proceeds derived from drug trafficking and related criminal activities, with the support of the United

Nations system, international institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, as well as regional development banks and, where appropriate, the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering and similarly styled regional bodies, to develop and strengthen comprehensive international regimes to combat money-laundering and its possible links with organized crime and the financing of terrorism, and to improve information-sharing among financial institutions and agencies in charge of preventing and detecting the laundering of those proceeds;

"30. *Encourages* Member States that have not done so to consider establishing financial investigation units and, to that end, seek technical assistance, including from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular regarding the identification, freezing, seizing and confiscation of the proceeds of crime, in order to effectively prevent and combat money-laundering;

"31. *Encourages* Member States to consider at the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the conclusions reached at the five intergovernmental expert working groups established by the Commission at its fifty-first session in the areas of drug demand reduction; supply reduction (manufacture and traffic); countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation; international cooperation on the eradication of illicit drug crops and on alternative development; and control of precursors and of amphetamine-type stimulants;

"32. *Urges* Member States to be represented at the highest possible level at the high-level segment of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-second session, in order for the international community to reaffirm its commitment in the fight against the world drug problem;

"33. *Encourages* all Governments to carry out an objective, critical, transparent and in-depth evaluation of their endeavours to implement the commitments adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session;

"34. *Reiterates* that, in accordance with resolution 51/4 of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Member States should consider and adopt a political declaration and, as appropriate, other declarations and measures that, on the basis of the results of the evaluation process, identify the goals and targets to be set in countering the world drug problem beyond 2009;

"35. *Requests* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to forward to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, the results of the global assessment to be carried out at the high-level segment of the Commission at its fifty-second session of the progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session;

"II

"Action by the United Nations system

"36. *Reaffirms* the importance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and its regional offices in building capacity at the local level in the fight against transnational organized crime and drug trafficking, and urges the

Office to consider regional vulnerabilities, projects and impact in the fight against drug trafficking, in particular in developing countries, when deciding to close and allocate offices, with a view to maintaining an effective level of support to national and regional efforts in combating the world drug problem;

“37. *Welcomes* the work carried out by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and requests the Office to continue to carry out its mandate in accordance with previous relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in close cooperation with other relevant United Nations organizations and programmes, such as the World Health Organization, the United Nations Development Programme and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS;

“38. *Notes* that the International Narcotics Control Board needs sufficient resources to carry out all its mandates, reaffirms the importance of its work, encourages it to continue to carry out its work in accordance with its mandate, urges Member States to commit themselves in a common effort to assigning adequate and sufficient budgetary resources to the Board, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/20 of 23 July 1996, emphasizes the need to maintain its capacity, inter alia, through the provision of appropriate means by the Secretary-General and adequate technical support from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and calls for enhanced cooperation and understanding between Member States and the Board in order to enable it to implement all its mandates under the international drug control conventions;

“39. *Urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to increase collaboration with intergovernmental, international and regional organizations that have drug control mandates, as appropriate, in order to share best practices and to take advantage of their unique comparative advantage;

“40. *Takes note with appreciation* of the adoption by the Economic and Social Council of the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

“41. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to carry out, at the request of Member States, training programmes to support the adoption of sound methods and to harmonize indicators used for statistics on drug use, which have already been considered by the Statistical Commission, in order to collect and analyse comparable data on drug abuse;

“42. *Urges* all Governments to provide the fullest possible financial and political support to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime by widening its donor base and increasing voluntary contributions, in particular general purpose contributions, so as to enable it to continue, expand and strengthen its operational and technical cooperation activities, within its mandates, and recommends that a sufficient share of the regular budget of the United Nations be allocated to the Office to enable it to carry out its mandates and to work towards securing assured and predictable funding;

“43. *Takes note* of the *World Drug Report 2008* of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, regrets the surge in opium cultivation in certain areas noted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in its resolution 50/1, and calls upon States to strengthen international and regional cooperation to

counter the threat to the international community caused by the illicit production and trafficking in drugs and to continue to take concerted measures such as the framework of the Paris Pact initiative;

"44. *Encourages* the meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies and of the Subcommittee on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to continue to contribute to the strengthening of regional and international cooperation, taking into account the outcomes of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly and the joint ministerial statement adopted at the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

"45. *Encourages* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the global coordinating body in international drug control and as the governing body of the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and the International Narcotics Control Board to continue their useful work on the control of precursors and other chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

"46. *Calls upon* the relevant United Nations agencies and entities, and other international organizations, and invites international financial institutions, including regional development banks, to mainstream drug control issues into their programmes, and calls upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to maintain its leading role by providing relevant information and technical assistance;

"47. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General, and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution."

7. At its 39th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.3/63/L.8/Rev.1), submitted by Andorra, Argentina, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Suriname, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Turkey, Uganda and the United States of America. Subsequently, Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, the Comoros, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Eritrea, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Lithuania, Mali, Montenegro, Morocco, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, the Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uruguay joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

8. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee read out a statement of the programme budget implications of the revised draft resolution (see A/C.3/63/SR.39).

9. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/63/L.8/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 13).

10. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of the Russian Federation (see A/C.3/63/SR.39).

11. At its 40th meeting, on 18 November, the Committee heard statements after the adoption of the draft resolution by the representatives of France, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Afghanistan (see A/C.3/63/SR.40).

12. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the representative of Kyrgyzstan, who indicated that his delegation would have wished to join in sponsoring the draft resolution prior to its adoption (see A/C.3/63/SR.40).

III. Recommendation of the Third Committee

13. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

International cooperation against the world drug problem

The General Assembly,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,¹ the provisions of the 2005 World Summit Outcome² addressing the world drug problem, its resolution 62/176 of 18 December 2007 and its other previous relevant resolutions,

Reaffirming the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session³ and the importance of meeting the objectives targeted for 2008,

Reaffirming also the joint ministerial statement adopted at the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,⁴ the Action Plan⁵ for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction⁶ and the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development, adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,⁷

Recalling its resolution 62/176, in which it welcomed the decision by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to convene a high-level segment, during its fifty-second session, in order to allow time to assess the implementation of the declarations and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

Gravely concerned that, despite continued increased efforts by States, relevant organizations, civil society and non-governmental organizations, the world drug problem continues to constitute a serious threat to public health and safety and the well-being of humanity, in particular children and young people and their families, and to the national security and sovereignty of States, and that it undermines socio-economic and political stability and sustainable development,

Concerned by the serious challenges and threats posed by the continuing links between illicit drug trafficking and terrorism and other national and transnational criminal activities and transnational criminal networks, inter alia, trafficking in human beings, especially women and children, money-laundering, financing of terrorism, corruption, trafficking in arms and trafficking in chemical precursors, and reaffirming that strong and effective international cooperation is needed to counter these threats,

¹ See resolution 55/2.

² See resolution 60/1.

³ Resolution S-20/2, annex.

⁴ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2003, Supplement No. 8* (E/2003/28/Rev.1), chap. I, sect. C; see also A/58/124, sect. II.A.

⁵ Resolution 54/132, annex.

⁶ Resolution S-20/3, annex.

⁷ Resolution S-20/4 E.

Recalling Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 51/10, in which the Commission emphasized the importance of further national and international measures to counter trafficking in substances used as precursors in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including synthetic drugs,⁸

Recalling Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 51/11, in which the Commission recognized the increasing links between illicit drug trafficking and illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms,⁸

Underlining the value of objective, scientific, balanced and transparent assessment by Member States of the global progress achieved and of the difficulties encountered in meeting the goals and targets set by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

Reaffirming that countering the world drug problem in all its aspects requires political commitment to reducing supply, as an integral component of a balanced and comprehensive drug control strategy under the principles enshrined in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session³ and in the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the drug problem,⁹ including the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development, adopted at that session,⁷

Reaffirming equally that reducing illicit drug use and its consequences requires a political commitment to efforts to reduce demand, which must be demonstrated by sustained widespread demand reduction initiatives that integrate a comprehensive public health approach spanning the spectrum of prevention, education, early intervention, treatment, recovery support, rehabilitation and reintegration efforts in accordance with the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction⁶ adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

Recognizing the importance of the effective evaluation of comprehensive strategies, including alternative development programmes, at the national and international levels to combat the world drug problem,

Recognizing also that international cooperation in countering drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking has shown that positive results can be achieved through sustained and collective efforts, and expressing its appreciation for the initiatives in this regard,

Bearing in mind the important role that civil society, including non-governmental organizations, plays in combating the world drug problem, and noting that there are various initiatives at all levels undertaken in this regard, in particular the "Beyond 2008" process, which provided an opportunity for non-governmental organizations to contribute to the review of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly,

I

International cooperation to counter the world drug problem and follow-up to the twentieth special session

1. *Reaffirms* that countering the world drug problem is a common and shared responsibility that must be addressed in a multilateral setting, requires an

⁸ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2008, Supplement No. 8 (E/2008/28)*, chap. I, sect. C.

⁹ Resolutions S-20/4 A to E.

integrated and balanced approach and must be carried out in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and other provisions of international law, and in particular with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States and for all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and on the basis of the principles of equal rights and mutual respect;

2. *Also reaffirms* that there shall be a balanced approach between demand reduction and supply reduction, each to reinforce the other in an integrated approach to solving the world drug problem;

3. *Welcomes* the adoption of resolution 51/4 by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, by which the Commission decided to establish five intergovernmental expert working groups, which were convened from June to September 2008, to work in a coordinated manner on the topics of drug demand reduction, supply reduction, countering money-laundering and promoting judicial cooperation, international cooperation on the eradication of illicit drug crops and on alternative development, and control of precursors and of amphetamine-type stimulants, topics which correspond to the subjects of the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development,⁷ the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction⁸ and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the drug problem,⁹ adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session;

4. *Notes* that 2009 marks the centennial of the convening of the International Opium Commission, which was the first multilateral initiative on drug control, and in this regard looks forward to the commemorative event to be held on 26 February 2009 in Shanghai, China;

5. *Calls upon* States and other relevant actors to evaluate progress made since 1998 towards meeting the goals and targets set at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly;

6. *Urges* all States to continue to promote and implement, including by allocating adequate resources and developing clear and consistent national policies, the outcomes of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly,¹⁰ as well as the outcome of the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,⁴ and to implement the Action Plan⁵ for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction⁶ and to strengthen their national efforts to counter the abuse of illicit drugs in their population, taking into account, inter alia, the results of the assessment of the implementation of the declarations and measures adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session;

7. *Urges* States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to, and States parties to implement, as a matter of priority, all the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,¹¹ the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,¹² the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of

¹⁰ Resolutions S-20/2, S-20/3 and S-20/4 A-E.

¹¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

¹² *Ibid.*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

1988,¹³ the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto¹⁴ and the United Nations Convention against Corruption;¹⁵

8. *Urges* all States to strengthen their efforts to achieve the goals set for 2003 and 2008 at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly by:

(a) Promoting national and international initiatives to eliminate or reduce significantly the illicit manufacture, trafficking and marketing of drugs and other psychotropic substances, including synthetic drugs, and the diversion of precursors, other transnational criminal activities, including money-laundering and trafficking in arms, and corruption;

(b) Achieving significant and measurable results in the field of demand reduction, including through prevention and treatment strategies and programmes to reduce drug use, with particular focus on children and young people, and recognizing the role that the family plays in this regard;

9. *Encourages* States to consider prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of drug use disorders and to take measures to reduce the social and health consequences of drug abuse as governmental health and social priorities, consulting and working with civil society, including non-governmental organizations, and recognizing the role played by the family, in developing, implementing and evaluating policies and programmes, in particular those related to demand reduction and prevention of drug abuse, with particular focus on children and young people, and also to consider cooperating with civil society, including non-governmental organizations, in alternative development programmes;

10. *Calls upon* States and organizations with expertise in community capacity-building to provide, as needed, access to treatment, health care and social services for drug users, in particular those living with HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases, and to extend support to States requiring such expertise, consistent with the international drug control treaties;

11. *Urges* all Member States to implement the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration of the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction and to strengthen their national efforts to counter the abuse of illicit drugs in their population, in particular among children and young people;

12. *Encourages* Member States to identify drug control priorities to be set for future concerted action and to consider making voluntary public commitments to tackle present challenges in drug trafficking;

13. *Calls upon* States to expand demand reduction measures including, inter alia, prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, while fully respecting the dignity of drug-addicted persons, and to take further action to improve data collection and evaluation capacity on the demand for illicit drugs, including the demand for synthetic drugs, and, where appropriate, abuse of and addiction to prescription drugs;

14. *Urges* States to continue working towards achieving a significant and measurable reduction of drug abuse and to share the results obtained on this subject

¹³ Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

¹⁴ Ibid., vols. 2225, 2237, 2241 and 2326, No. 39574.

¹⁵ Ibid., vol. 2349, No. 42146.

during the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs that will be held in March 2009;

15. *Encourages* Member States to take effective measures at the national, regional and international levels and to promote close international cooperation to prevent criminal organizations, in particular those involved in drug trafficking, from acquiring and using firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, in order to enhance public security;

16. *Reaffirms* the need for a comprehensive approach to the elimination of illicit narcotic crops in line with the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development, adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session;

17. *Calls for* a comprehensive approach integrating alternative development programmes, including, where appropriate, preventive and innovative alternative development, into wider economic and social development programmes, with the support of a deeper international cooperation and the participation of civil society, including non-governmental organizations, and the private sector, as appropriate;

18. *Invites* States to sustain and increase international cooperation and, where needed, technical assistance to countries implementing policies and programmes against drug production, including illicit crop eradication and alternative development programmes;

19. *Recognizes* the significant role played by developing countries with extensive expertise in alternative development and the importance of outreach activities aimed at promoting a set of best practices and lessons learned in that area and of sharing those best practices and lessons learned with States affected by illicit crop cultivation, including those emerging from conflict, with a view to using them, where appropriate, in accordance with the national specificities of each State;

20. *Invites* Member States, where alternative development programmes are implemented, to share their best practices and lessons learned, as well as the qualitative and quantitative impacts of those programmes, during the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in March 2009;

21. *Stresses* the importance of the contribution of the United Nations system and the international community to the economic and social development of the communities that benefit from innovative alternative programmes to eradicate illicit drug production, inter alia in reforestation, agriculture and small and medium-sized enterprises;

22. *Encourages* States to establish comprehensive national monitoring systems and to enhance regional, international and multisectoral cooperation, including with industry, to prevent the diversion, manufacture, trafficking and abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors;

23. *Calls upon* States to consider ways to strengthen mechanisms for the collection and sharing of information on trafficking in precursors, in particular for making seizures, preventing diversions, detaining consignments, dismantling laboratories and assessing emerging trafficking and diversion trends, new manufacturing methods and the use of non-controlled substances, with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of the international control framework;

24. *Emphasizes* the need to ensure that adequate mechanisms are in place, where necessary and to the extent possible, to prevent the diversion of preparations containing substances listed in tables I and II of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, pertaining to illicit drug manufacture, which could easily be used or recovered by readily applicable means, in particular those containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine;

25. *Urges* all States and relevant international organizations to cooperate closely with the International Narcotics Control Board, in particular in Project Cohesion and Project Prism, in order to enhance the success of those international initiatives, and to initiate, where appropriate, investigations by their law enforcement authorities into seizures and cases involving the diversion or smuggling of precursors and essential equipment, with a view to tracking them back to the source of diversion in order to prevent continuing illicit activity;

26. *Stresses* that international cooperation on domestic precursor policies and practices would assist in complementing existing law enforcement cooperative initiatives, and encourages States to cooperate at the regional level on measures to prevent and control the domestic diversion of precursors, drawing on best practices and sharing experiences;

27. *Recognizes* that the illegal distribution of pharmaceutical products containing substances under international control via the Internet is a serious problem, and encourages Member States to notify the International Narcotics Control Board of seizures of pharmaceutical products or counterfeit drugs containing substances under international control that are ordered via the Internet and received by mail so that it may conduct a detailed analysis of trafficking trends, and encourages the Board to continue its work with a view to raising awareness of and preventing the misuse of the Internet for the illegal supply, sale and distribution of internationally controlled licit substances;

28. *Calls upon* States to implement and strengthen, as appropriate, the measures to promote judicial cooperation adopted at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly,¹⁶ in particular with regard to mutual legal assistance, exchange of information and joint operations, as appropriate, including with technical assistance from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

29. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen international cooperation among judicial and law enforcement authorities at all levels in order to prevent and combat illicit drug trafficking and to share and promote best operational practices in order to interdict illicit drug trafficking, including by establishing and strengthening regional mechanisms, providing technical assistance and establishing effective methods for cooperation, in particular in the areas of air, maritime, port and border control and in the implementation of extradition treaties, while respecting international human rights obligations;

30. *Urges* States to strengthen action, in particular international cooperation and technical assistance aimed at preventing and combating the laundering of proceeds derived from drug trafficking and related criminal activities, with the support of the United Nations system, international institutions such as the World

¹⁶ See resolution S-20/4 C.

Bank and the International Monetary Fund, as well as regional development banks and, where appropriate, the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering and similarly styled regional bodies, to develop and strengthen comprehensive international regimes to combat money-laundering and its possible links with organized crime and the financing of terrorism, and to improve information-sharing among financial institutions and agencies in charge of preventing and detecting the laundering of those proceeds;

31. *Encourages* Member States that have not done so to consider updating their legal and regulatory frameworks and establishing financial investigation units and, to that end, to seek technical assistance, including from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular regarding the identification, freezing, seizing and confiscation of the proceeds of crime, in order to effectively prevent and combat money-laundering;

32. *Considers* that the outcomes of the open-ended, intergovernmental expert working groups established by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in its resolution 51/4, and their conclusions to be taken into account by the Commission at its intersessional meetings, may contribute to the preparation of a political declaration and, as appropriate, other declarations and measures to enhance international cooperation for consideration and adoption at the high-level segment of the Commission in 2009;

33. *Urges* Member States to be represented at the highest possible level during the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and to reaffirm their commitment to combating the world drug problem and to endorse the principles and goals set by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, with a view to enhancing cooperative efforts in this regard;

34. *Also urges* Member States to identify, on the basis of the results of the process to review the declarations and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, future priorities and areas requiring further action, as well as goals and targets to be set in countering the world drug problem beyond 2009;

35. *Requests* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to forward to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, the results of the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on the progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets set in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session;

36. *Decides* to consider the results of the high-level segment of the fifty second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly during its sixty-fourth session;

II

Action by the United Nations system

37. *Reaffirms* the importance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and its regional offices in building capacity at the local level in the fight against transnational organized crime and drug trafficking, and urges the Office to consider regional vulnerabilities, projects and impact in the fight against drug trafficking, in particular in developing countries, when deciding to close and allocate offices, with a view to maintaining an effective level of support to national and regional efforts in combating the world drug problem;

38. *Welcomes* the work carried out by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and requests the Office to continue to carry out its mandate in accordance with previous relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in close cooperation with other relevant United Nations organizations and programmes, such as the World Health Organization, the United Nations Development Programme and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS;

39. *Welcomes also* the decision of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to share relevant decisions of the Programme Coordinating Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS with Member States at the session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs held in the first half of each year, starting with the fifty-second session, in order to promote better coordination and alignment of the response to HIV and in order to scale up efforts towards the goal of universal access to comprehensive prevention, care, treatment and support services for drug users;

40. *Notes* that the International Narcotics Control Board needs sufficient resources to carry out all its mandates, reaffirms the importance of its work, encourages it to continue to carry out its work in accordance with its mandate, urges Member States to commit themselves in a common effort to assigning adequate and sufficient budgetary resources to the Board, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/20 of 23 July 1996, emphasizes the need to maintain its capacity, inter alia through the provision of appropriate means by the Secretary-General and adequate technical support from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and calls for enhanced cooperation and understanding between Member States and the Board to enable it to implement all its mandates under the international drug control conventions;

41. *Urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to increase collaboration with intergovernmental, international and regional organizations that have drug control mandates, as appropriate, in order to share best practices and to take advantage of their unique comparative advantage;

42. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to carry out, at the request of Member States, training programmes to support the adoption of sound methods and to harmonize indicators used for statistics on drug use, which have already been considered by the Statistical Commission, in order to collect and analyse comparable data on drug abuse;

43. *Urges* all Governments to provide the fullest possible financial and political support to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime by widening its donor base and increasing voluntary contributions, in particular general-purpose contributions, so as to enable it to continue, expand and strengthen its operational and technical cooperation activities, within its mandates, and recommends that a sufficient share of the regular budget of the United Nations be allocated to the Office to enable it to carry out its mandates and to work towards securing assured and predictable funding;

44. *Takes note* of the outcomes of the fifty-first session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,¹⁷ the *World Drug Report 2008*¹⁸ of the United Nations Office on

¹⁷ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2008, Supplement No. 8 (E/2008/28)*.

¹⁸ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.08.XI.11.

Drugs and Crime and the most recent report of the International Narcotics Control Board,¹⁹ and calls upon States to strengthen international and regional cooperation to counter the threat to the international community caused by the illicit production of and trafficking in drugs and to continue to take concerted measures such as the framework of the Paris Pact and other relevant international initiatives;²⁰

45. Encourages the meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies and of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to continue to contribute to the strengthening of regional and international cooperation, taking into account the outcomes of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly¹⁹ and the joint ministerial statement adopted at the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;¹

46. Encourages the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the global coordinating body in international drug control and as the governing body of the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and the International Narcotics Control Board to continue their useful work on the control of precursors and other chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

47. Calls upon the relevant United Nations agencies and entities, and other international organizations, and invites international financial institutions, including regional development banks, to mainstream drug control issues into their programmes, and calls upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to maintain its leading role by providing relevant information and technical assistance;

48. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General,²¹ and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

¹⁹ Ibid., Sales No. E.08.XI.11.

²⁰ See S/2003/641, annex.

²¹ A/63/111.

**General Assembly**

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Sixty-third session

Agenda item 110

Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly**Report of the Third Committee**

Rapporteur: Mr. Khalid Alwafi (Saudi Arabia)

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 19 September 2008, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-third session the item entitled "Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly" and to allocate it to all the Main Committees for the sole purpose of considering and taking action on their respective tentative programmes of work.
2. The Third Committee considered the item at its 49th meeting, on 26 November 2008 (see A/C.3/63/SR.49).
3. At its 49th meeting, the Committee had before it a tentative programme of work of the Third Committee for the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly (A/C.3/63/L.76), submitted by the Chairman.
4. At the same meeting, the Secretary orally corrected document A/C.3/63/L.76.
5. The representative of Cuba made a statement (see A/C.3/63/SR.49).
6. Also at its 49th meeting, the Committee approved its tentative programme of work for the sixty-fourth session, as orally corrected, and decided to transmit it to the General Assembly (see para. 7).



Recommendation of the Third Committee

7. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

Programme of work of the Third Committee for the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly

The General Assembly approves the programme of work of the Third Committee for the sixty-fourth session as set out below:

Programme of work of the Third Committee for the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly

- Item 1. Social development:
 - (a) Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly;
 - (b) Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family;
 - (c) Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing.
- Item 2. Crime prevention and criminal justice.
- Item 3. International drug control.
- Item 4. Advancement of women:
 - (a) Advancement of women;
 - (b) Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women and of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly.
- Item 5. Promotion and protection of the rights of children:
 - (a) Promotion and protection of the rights of children;
 - (b) Follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children.
- Item 6. Indigenous issues:
 - (a) Indigenous issues;
 - (b) Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People.
- Item 7. Promotion and protection of human rights:
 - (a) Implementation of human rights instruments;
 - (b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

- (c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives;
 - (d) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action.
- Item 8. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination:
- (a) Elimination of racism and racial discrimination;
 - (b) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action.
- Item 9. Right of peoples to self-determination.
- Item 10. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions.
- Item 11. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly.
-



General Assembly

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Sixty-third session
Agenda item 119

Programme planning

Report of the Third Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Khalid Alwafi (Saudi Arabia)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 19 September 2008, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-third session the item entitled "Programme planning" and to allocate programme 19, Human rights, of the proposed strategic framework for the period 2010-2011 to the Third Committee for its review and action.

2. The Third Committee considered the item at its 1st and 49th meetings, on 6 October and 26 November 2008 (see A/C.3/63/SR.1 and 49). For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Proposed strategic framework for the period 2010-2011 (A/63/6 (Part one) and (Prog. 19));

(b) Letter dated 9 July 2008 from the President of the General Assembly to the Chairman of the Third Committee (A/C.3/63/2).

II. Consideration of draft decision A/C.3/63/L.79

3. At the 1st meeting, on 6 October, the Chairperson appointed Nathalie Kohli (Switzerland) and Lotfi Bouchaara (Morocco) to facilitate negotiations on the human rights programme of the proposed strategic framework for the period 2010-2011.

4. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the representative of Cuba (see A/C.3/63/SR.1).

5. At its 49th meeting, on 26 November, the Committee had before it a draft decision entitled "Programme planning" (A/C.3/63/L.79), submitted by the Chairperson on the basis of informal consultations.



6. At the same meeting, following a statement by the representative of Israel, the Chairperson withdrew the draft decision in accordance with rule 122 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.
7. Also at the same meeting, a statement was made by the representative of Egypt (see A/C.3/63/SR.49).
8. Also at the 49th meeting, in accordance with rule 122 of the rules of procedure, the representative of Mauritius, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States, re-introduced draft decision A/C.3/63/L.79. Subsequently, Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Suriname, Switzerland, the United Arab Emirates, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) joined in sponsoring the draft decision.
9. At the same meeting, the Secretary provided clarification with respect to the draft decision (see A/C.3/63/SR.49).
10. A statement was made by the representative of Cuba (see A/C.3/63/SR.49).
11. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America orally proposed an amendment by which the words "and the outcomes of all relevant United Nations conferences and summits" would be inserted at the end of paragraph 19.11(d).
12. A statement was made by the representative of Mauritius (see A/C.3/63/SR.49).
13. The representative of Egypt moved, under rule 120 of the rules of procedure, that the amendment not be considered.
14. The Secretary of the Committee made a statement with respect to rule 120 of the rules of procedure. Subsequently, the Chairperson ruled to permit the consideration of the amendment in accordance with rule 120.
15. The representative of the United States said that in view of the motion put forward by the representative of Egypt, his delegation would move, under rule 120, that the draft decision as a whole not be considered.
16. The representative of Egypt appealed, under rule 113 of the rules of procedure, the ruling of the Chairperson to permit the consideration of the amendment.
17. The ruling of the Chairperson was upheld by 74 votes to 57, with 24 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal,

Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay.

Against:

Algeria, Angola, Belarus, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining:

Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kuwait, Malaysia, Nepal, Qatar, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, United Arab Emirates.

18. At the same meeting, the amendment proposed by the representative of the United States was rejected by a recorded vote of 105 to 4, with 55 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Australia, Canada, Israel, United States of America.

Against:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining:

Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary,

Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

19. Statements were made before the vote by the representatives of Cuba, France (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Israel and Mauritius (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States) (see A/C.3/63/SR.49).

20. The representative of the United States then withdrew his motion not to consider the draft decision as a whole.

21. At its 49th meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.3/63/L.79 by a recorded vote of 167 to 2, with 2 abstentions and recommended it, together with the text of programme 19, as amended and corrected, to the General Assembly for approval (see para. 23). The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Australia, Canada.

22. After the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Canada, the United States, Australia, Israel, France (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Mauritius, Egypt, South Africa, Cuba and Afghanistan (see A/C.3/63/SR.49).

III. Recommendation of the Third Committee

23. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

Programme planning

The General Assembly, having considered programme 19, Human rights, of the proposed strategic framework for the period 2010-2011¹ and the relevant chapter of the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its forty-eighth session,² decides to approve programme 19, Human rights, of the proposed strategic framework for the period 2010-2011, as contained in the annex hereto.

¹ A/63/6 (Prog. 19).

² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-third Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/63/16), chap. II.*

Annex**Proposed strategic framework for the period 2010-2011****Part two: biennial programme plan****Programme 19****Human rights****Contents**

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Overall orientation

19.1 The overarching objective of the United Nations human rights programme is to promote and protect the effective enjoyment by all of all human rights. Its mandate derives from Articles 1, 13, 55 and 62 of the Charter of the United Nations; the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, including its principles and recommendations, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights and subsequently endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 48/121; Assembly resolution 48/141 establishing the post of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights; international human rights instruments adopted by the United Nations; the outcomes of relevant United Nations conferences and summits; and the resolutions and decisions of policymaking bodies, including, in particular, Assembly resolutions 55/2 on the United Nations Millennium Declaration, 57/300 on strengthening of the United Nations: an agenda for further change, 60/1 on the 2005 World Summit Outcome, 60/251 on the Human Rights Council and 62/219 on the report of the Human Rights Council. The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) will also be guided by international humanitarian law, as applicable.

19.2 The programme is guided by the principles of universality, objectivity, impartiality, indivisibility and non-selectivity in removing obstacles to the full realization of all human rights and in preventing the continuation of human rights violations, including with relevant parties. It undertakes to give practical effect to the will and resolve of the world community, as expressed through the United Nations, including in the Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome, which acknowledged peace and security, development and human rights as interlinked and mutually reinforcing pillars of the United Nations system, providing foundations for collective security and well-being. The United Nations human rights programme has a role in making development equitable, sustainable and responsive to the needs of people and in relation to conflict prevention and resolution.

19.3 The programme falls under the leadership of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, entrusted with the principal responsibility for the human rights activities of the Organization, under the direction and authority of the Secretary-General and within the framework of the overall competence, authority and decisions of the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council. OHCHR acts as the central supportive structure for the programme. By the end of 2010, the Office will complete, as appropriate, its reform in the follow-up to the 2005 World Summit, which took note of the High Commissioner's plan of action.

19.4 Priority will continue to be given to emphasizing the importance of human rights on international and national agendas, combating poverty and countering discrimination on all internationally recognized grounds, including race, sex, language or religion, advancing the rights of children and women, raising awareness of human rights at all levels of education, responding to the needs of the vulnerable for protection and addressing situations of international concern, in particular gross and systematic violations of human rights, as identified by the Human Rights Council and other relevant United Nations organs.

19.5 The continued engagement of OHCHR with countries is essential to the realization of the programme in the framework of the enhanced partnerships at the

national, regional and international levels. Increased support for human rights implementation will continue to be provided to requesting Member States through mutually agreed bilateral frameworks, outlining, inter alia, assistance to national systems of human rights protection, national capacity-building, technical cooperation, human rights education and learning and other relevant activities. The programme will continue to take gender issues fully into account in the development and application of norms and procedures so that violations against women and girls are clearly identified and addressed.

19.6 Substantive and consolidated organizational support will be provided to the Human Rights Council and its subsidiary bodies and mechanisms, including the universal periodic review, special procedures, Human Rights Council Advisory Committee, and complaint procedure, as well as other relevant United Nations organs. The United Nations treaty-monitoring bodies, all serviced by OHCHR, will receive strengthened support and advice.

19.7 The programme strategy will be guided by the lessons learned from the biennium 2008-2009, in particular with regard to measurements of achievement that can be implemented realistically by OHCHR.

Subprogramme 1

Human rights mainstreaming, right to development, and research and analysis

19.8 The responsibility for implementing the subprogramme lies with the Research and Right to Development Division.

A. Human rights mainstreaming

Objective of the Organization: to advance the promotion and protection of human rights and to further integrate human rights and their gender dimension into all relevant areas of work of the United Nations system

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat

Indicators of achievement

(a) Further integration of human rights aspects into development, humanitarian, peace and security, governance and rule of law programmes and activities of the United Nations system

(a) Increased number of United Nations projects and activities that further integrate human rights

(b) Strengthened capacity of the United Nations system, in particular United Nations country teams, to further integrate human rights into their respective programmes and activities and to assist Member States, at their request, in building and strengthening national human rights promotion and protection capacities

(b) Increased number of United Nations projects, activities and common country programming documents that further integrate human rights

(c) Wider knowledge within the entire United Nations system, including United Nations country teams, of relevant human rights issues and their disability and gender dimension

(c) Increased number of Resident and Humanitarian Coordinators, Special Representatives of the Secretary-General, other senior officials and country teams trained and advised by OHCHR

Strategy

19.9 This part of the subprogramme will continue to play a leadership role in pursuing cooperation within the United Nations system for the integration of all human rights into its development, environmental, humanitarian, peace and security, governance, democracy and rule of law programmes and activities, consistent with the existing mandates in these areas, in order to contribute to the full and effective implementation of international human rights standards by States. The strategy will focus on:

(a) Integrating a human rights perspective into United Nations programmes and activities in the development, environmental, humanitarian, peace and security, governance, democracy and the rule of law areas, contributing to the promotion and protection of human rights at all levels;

(b) Strengthening the substantive engagement and partnership, at the international level, of OHCHR with the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme and other United Nations agencies, bearing in mind their respective mandates, as well as with civil society, including non-governmental organizations;

(c) Promoting the practical integration of human rights into development programmes, as well as ensuring consistency and mutual reinforcement between United Nations-supported development activities and country engagement strategies jointly agreed between OHCHR and the concerned Member State;

(d) Developing methodologies to facilitate the inclusion of all human rights, in United Nations policies, programmes and activities for development, peace and security, rule of law, governance and humanitarian assistance, and to facilitate, where appropriate, the advancement of the practical applications of rights-based approaches to all the aforementioned areas;

(e) Contributing to developing the capability of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations country teams, through training, advice and methodological tools, to assist requesting Member States in building and enhancing national capacities to promote and protect all human rights and in mainstreaming human rights into national policies.

B. Right to development

Objective of the Organization: to advance the promotion and protection of the effective enjoyment by all of all human rights by contributing to the effective realization of the right to development

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat

Indicators of achievement

(a) Further integration of the promotion and protection of the right to development in global partnerships for development and, as appropriate, in the policies and operational activities of relevant actors at all levels

(a) Increased number of concrete measures and partnerships agreed to and applying progressively developed and refined criteria for the assessment of global development partnerships from the perspective of the right to development

(b) Enhanced awareness, knowledge and understanding of the right to development at all levels

(b) Increased number of activities, analytical papers and information materials organized or made available by OHCHR within and outside the United Nations in contribution to increasing knowledge, awareness and understanding of the realization of the right to development

Strategy

19.10 This part of the subprogramme will pursue a multidimensional strategy to support the implementation of the right to development in accordance with the Declaration on the Right to Development, the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action and other relevant mandates. The strategy will focus on:

(a) Ensuring the realization of the right to development across the human rights programme and by the relevant bodies of the United Nations system;

(b) Enhancing substantive support to the Human Rights Council and its subsidiary mechanisms related to the right to development;

(c) Building stronger partnership and collaboration with relevant actors, including Member States, multilateral institutions and civil society, including non-governmental organizations and the private sector, so that support given to human rights bodies relevant to the right to development, as well as funds and specialized agencies, will have increased focus on its practical implementation;

(d) Encouraging the promotion and protection of the right to development in global development partnerships, as reflected in Millennium Development Goal 8 (aid, trade and debt reduction), through advocacy, networking, technical advice and the establishment of partnerships and other kinds of cooperation;

(e) Promoting the implementation of the right to development in technical assistance to requesting countries and, taking into account a human rights-based approach, in national development strategies, such as poverty reduction strategy papers, where they exist, national Millennium Development Goals strategies and United Nations development frameworks, through close cooperation with Member States and United Nations agencies, funds and programmes;

(f) Identifying obstacles at the national, regional and international levels to the implementation of the right to development and promoting awareness about the content and importance of the right to development, including through increased engagement, research, advocacy and informational and educational activities;

(g) Promoting cooperation at the international and regional levels and continuing to support the Human Rights Council Working Group on the Right to Development and the High-level Task Force on the Implementation of the Right to Development on the application of the criteria for the assessment of global development partnerships from the perspective of the right to development.

C. Research and analysis

Objective of the Organization: to advance the promotion and protection of the effective enjoyment by all of all human rights by increasing knowledge, awareness and understanding of human rights and enhancing research and analysis of human rights issues, problems and challenges, and the development and application of expertise on human rights themes and methodologies

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat

Indicators of achievement

(a) Strengthened respect for the enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by everyone, inter alia, by combating discrimination against groups including but not limited to women, children, persons belonging to minorities, indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, persons affected by HIV/AIDS, migrants, victims of trafficking and victims of enforced or involuntary disappearances

(a) Increased number of activities carried out and measures taken to promote and protect the enjoyment of human rights by members of those groups

(b) Strengthened efforts that contribute to the elimination of all forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

(b) Increased number of measures taken to eliminate all forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

(c) Enhanced contribution of OHCHR to the effective achievement of the Millennium Development Goals

(c) Increased number of activities carried out and measures taken in contribution to the effective implementation of the Millennium Development Goals

(d) Enhanced legal protection and advocacy for the full implementation of all human rights, including economic, social and cultural rights, including at the country level

(d) Increased number of activities carried out and measures taken in strengthening legal protection and advocacy in implementing all human rights, including economic, social and cultural rights

(e) More effective United Nations assistance to Member States, and other stakeholders, at their request, in strengthening the rule of law and democracy mechanisms for the protection of all human rights for all

(e) Increased number of activities and measures undertaken in strengthening the rule of law and democracy mechanisms for the protection of all human rights

(f) Enhanced methodological expertise to implement human rights activities and to provide advice and assistance to Governments and partners within and outside the United Nations system

(f) Increased number of methodological and operational guidelines and tools developed for the realization of human rights

(g) Enhanced capacity of OHCHR to provide training and advice for promoting human rights compliance with a view to protecting rights-holders at the national level

(g) Increased number of advice and training activities provided by OHCHR and its partners, as appropriate, in relevant substantive areas

Strategy

19.11 This part of the subprogramme will be responsible for the consolidation, further development and strengthening of substantive human rights expertise to support effective engagement with countries and global and national-level partnerships, and to lead efforts within the United Nations system to meet current human rights challenges. Strengthened expertise will be used to overcome human rights implementation gaps and will provide the basis for OHCHR to work on technical cooperation, advocacy, training, policy development, analysis, protection and advice to partners at all levels. The strategy will focus on:

(a) Advocacy for the indivisibility, interdependence and interrelatedness of all human rights by enhancing substantive and methodological expertise; development and consolidation of partnerships within and outside the United Nations for strengthening national capacity in the areas of the rule of law, democracy and good governance; human rights-based approaches to development, counter-terrorism and anti-trafficking measures as well as to the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals and poverty reduction strategies; protection of human rights in the context of the fight against terrorism; protection of human rights in the context of business activities; promotion and protection of all human rights; contributing to the elimination of all forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and new forms of discrimination; and strengthening of respect for the enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by everyone, inter alia, by combating discrimination against groups, including but not limited to, women, children, persons belonging to minorities, people of African descent, indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, persons affected by HIV/AIDS, migrants, victims of trafficking and victims of enforced or involuntary disappearances;

(b) Advancing knowledge, awareness, understanding and implementation of all human rights, including through research, policy-oriented analysis, support to standard-setting capacity-building, advocacy, best practices and development of methodologies in the areas of human rights protection, institution-building and education, development and delivery of human rights training activities, including within the framework of the World Programme for Human Rights Education, provision of specialized human rights reference services and improved knowledge management;

(c) Wider inclusion in advisory services and training provided to requesting countries of measures to be taken to combat all forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, including through the effective implementation of all relevant international instruments and standards, and enhancement of research and analysis in this area;

(d) Follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action.

Subprogramme 2

Supporting human rights treaty bodies

Objective of the Organization: to advance the promotion and protection of the effective enjoyment by all of all human rights by providing substantive support and advice to the United Nations human rights treaty bodies, and by increasing the knowledge and awareness of the international human rights treaties and the work of all treaty bodies among national and international actors

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat

Indicators of achievement

(a) Timely delivery of required substantive and other support to treaty bodies, in order to ensure that their recommendations emanating from the review of States parties' reports are implementable, including as a result of country visits and consideration of individual complaints, where required by treaty bodies

(b) Timely delivery of required substantive support to States parties related to their participation in more streamlined and harmonized reporting procedures before treaty bodies

(c) Enhanced awareness, knowledge and understanding of treaty body outputs among national and international actors, including through new and effective methods of dissemination, such as better use of the Internet

(d) Enhanced cooperation with stakeholders at all levels who can benefit from and/or contribute to the work of treaty bodies, including in follow-up to treaty body recommendations

(a) (i) Increased number of documents submitted on time and in compliance with relevant rules and regulations for the issuance of documentation for consideration by treaty bodies

(ii) Number of measures taken to strengthen support to treaty bodies and to promote the follow-up to treaty body recommendations, concluding observations and decisions

(b) Increased number of instances in which treaty bodies considered States parties' reports based on the streamlined and harmonized reporting procedure

(c) Increased number of national and international actors at all levels making use of treaty body recommendations and decisions with the support of OHCHR

(d) Increased number of activities carried out and measures taken in cooperation with stakeholders at all levels, including in follow-up to treaty body recommendations

Strategy

19.12 The subprogramme is under the responsibility of the Human Rights Treaties Division. The strategy will include:

(a) Assisting the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, the Committee against Torture, the Committee on the Rights of the Child, the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and the Committee on Enforced Disappearances³ in their efforts to make their work more effective;

³ At the time of submission of the present document, the convention was not yet in force.

(b) Drawing on all available in-house resources and expertise to provide adequate substantive and technical support, including the analytical capacity, for the review of State reports, on the conduct of country visits by human rights treaty bodies, where provided for in the treaty or upon the request of States, and processing of individual complaints;

(c) Enhancing the effective functioning of human rights treaty bodies to assist them in their efforts to streamline and make their deliberations and decision-making processes more effective;

(d) Enhancing and coordinating in-house efforts more effectively and expanding partnerships with United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations, national human rights institutions and the media to promote awareness and knowledge of all international human rights treaties and the work of all treaty bodies in order to support the effective implementation of international human rights standards and compliance with treaty commitments by States parties;

(e) Promoting ratification of human rights treaties.

Subprogramme 3

Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities

Objective of the Organization: to advance the promotion and protection of the effective enjoyment by all of all human rights by cooperating with countries in efforts to strengthen the implementation of international human rights standards at the national level, including through assistance to requesting States, support to national plans and capacity-building for human rights promotion and protection

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat

Indicators of achievement

(a) Enhanced capacity of the United Nations to assist States, at their request, in their effort to translate their international human rights obligations into effective laws, regulations and policies

(b) Enhanced institutional capacity development at the national level through engagement with requesting States to meet the challenges to the full realization of all human rights

(c) Increased outreach in the provision of mutually agreed assistance, including to remote areas, through advisory services and technical cooperation, to promote and protect all human rights

(d) Enhanced support of OHCHR to human rights education and awareness-raising, including at the national level

(a) Increased number of legislative and policy changes in accordance with relevant human rights standards and instruments as a result of OHCHR assistance to requesting States

(b) Increased number of institutions established or strengthened in the field of human rights at the national level through assistance and training provided by OHCHR

(c) Increased mutually agreed assistance, including to remote areas, through advisory services and technical cooperation

(d) Increased number of institutionalized human rights training and education programmes for all relevant actors introduced at the national, subregional and regional levels, with the support of the United Nations human rights programme

(e) Enhanced capacity of United Nations country teams and United Nations peace missions to assist requesting countries in their effort to develop national human rights protection systems

(f) Enhanced OHCHR capacity to contribute to the prevention of the continuation of human rights violations in accordance with the mandate of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

(e) Increased number of programmes implemented by United Nations country teams and human rights components of United Nations peace missions in support of national human rights protection systems, in cooperation with requesting countries

(f) Increased number of cases in which OHCHR assisted in resolving identified situations of large-scale human rights violations at short notice

Strategy

19.13 The subprogramme is under the responsibility of the Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division. The strategy will include:

(a) Strengthening United Nations efforts for peace, security and development by enhancing the capacity of United Nations country teams and of United Nations peacekeeping and peacebuilding missions to assist countries, at their request, in the development of national human rights protection systems guided, inter alia, by the recommendations of human rights treaty bodies and the human rights monitoring mechanisms of the Human Rights Council. This will be achieved through joint activities, with the United Nations offices or missions, the deployment of human rights officers and the provision of expert advice from Headquarters, regional and country offices;

(b) Rapidly deploying human rights observers and fact-finding missions in crisis situations, at the specific request of countries or as mandated by the Human Rights Council and other United Nations policymaking bodies;

(c) Providing stakeholders at the national level with human rights legal advice, education and training through technical cooperation programmes aimed at strengthening the administration of justice and developing effective national human rights institutions, human rights education programmes and comprehensive national plans of action. The need to address different human rights gaps in the implementation of human rights will guide OHCHR field activities, including the prompt response to emerging human rights emergencies;

(d) Strengthening cooperation within the United Nations system at the regional and subregional levels for the protection and promotion of human rights, including interaction between OHCHR programmes in the field and relevant United Nations human rights mechanisms;

(e) Following human rights developments to assist the Human Rights Council and other United Nations policymaking bodies as well as treaty-monitoring bodies in engaging in a dialogue with countries in the implementation of their respective mandates and ensuring efficient and effective functioning of the country-specific special procedures of the Human Rights Council.

Subprogramme 4

Supporting the Human Rights Council, its subsidiary bodies and mechanisms

Objective of the Organization: to advance the promotion and protection of the effective enjoyment by all of all human rights by providing substantive and technical support as well as advice to the Human Rights Council, its subsidiary bodies and mechanisms, including the Advisory Committee, special procedures, universal periodic review, and complaint procedure

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat

Indicators of achievement

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>(a) Prompt and effective provision of substantive, technical and expert support and advice to the Human Rights Council, its subsidiary bodies and mechanisms</p> | <p>(a) (i) Increased percentage of documents submitted on time for consideration by the Human Rights Council in compliance with relevant rules and regulations of issuance of documentation</p> <p>(ii) Increased number of Member States providing positive feedback as a result of the support provided by the Secretariat</p> |
| <p>(b) Timely and effective assistance, as appropriate, to States within the framework of the universal periodic review mechanism</p> | <p>(b) Increased number of activities carried out and measures taken to facilitate briefing and training activities, upon request by States, for the preparation of their submissions</p> |
| <p>(c) Timely and effective assistance to requesting States to assist them in the implementation of the recommendations they have agreed to in the universal periodic review process including through the provision of assistance from the relevant universal periodic review trust fund</p> | <p>(c) Number of requesting countries assisted in the implementation of universal periodic review recommendations</p> |
| <p>(d) Enhanced support to improve the impact of the work of special procedures mandate holders through the analysis of gaps in the implementation of international human rights standards and timely advice for addressing gross and systematic violations of human rights</p> | <p>(d) (i) Increased number of plans and activities supported by OHCHR in follow-up to reports and recommendations made by the thematic mandate holders</p> <p>(ii) Increased number of responses, feedback and follow-up to activities by special procedures mandate holders, including individual communications</p> |
| <p>(e) Enhanced support to the complaint procedure established to address consistent patterns of gross and reliably attested violations of all human rights and all fundamental freedoms occurring in any part of the world and under any circumstance</p> | <p>(e) (i) Increased percentage of documents submitted on time for consideration</p> <p>(ii) Percentage of communications considered by the implementing bodies as a result of timely and effective support by the Secretariat</p> |
| <p>(f) Enhanced cooperation with stakeholders at all levels who can benefit from and/or contribute to the work of the Human Rights Council, its subsidiary bodies and mechanisms</p> | <p>(f) Strengthened partnerships, including with Governments, civil society organizations, United Nations agencies and programmes and the United Nations human rights machinery, including treaty bodies and policymaking bodies cooperating in the implementation of special procedures' findings and universal periodic review outcomes</p> |

Strategy

19.14 The subprogramme is under the responsibility of the Human Rights Council and the Special Procedures Division. The strategy will include:

(a) Providing adequate substantive, technical and expert support to the Human Rights Council, its subsidiary bodies and mechanisms, including the universal periodic review, special procedures, advisory committee and complaint procedure;

(b) Enhancing the effective functioning of human rights bodies and organs, including the Human Rights Council, including in their efforts to make their deliberations and decision-making processes more effective;

(c) Strengthening partnerships, including with Governments, civil society organizations, United Nations agencies and programmes and the United Nations human rights machinery, including treaty bodies and policymaking bodies cooperating in order to support as appropriate follow-up to special procedures, findings and recommendations and universal periodic review outcomes;

(d) Strengthening internal research, analytical, as well as information and education capability in support of the thematic special procedures and the universal periodic review mechanism, with a view to contributing to the enhancement of their effectiveness;

(e) Supporting and providing thematic expertise to fact-finding missions, including through enhanced cooperation with OHCHR geographic desks;

(f) Disseminating knowledge of the conclusions, recommendations and other outcomes of the universal periodic review as well as the findings and methodology of the thematic special procedures and improving coordination, where appropriate, among mandate holders as well as between them and other mechanisms of the human rights machinery;

(g) Reinforcing dialogue and cooperation between thematic special procedures, the universal periodic review mechanism and partners, including Member States, United Nations country teams, national human rights institutions, civil society organizations and victims themselves;

(h) Strengthening the capacity and role of the OHCHR Documents Processing Unit, acting in close cooperation with the United Nations Office at Geneva, with a view to more effective coordination and streamlining of OHCHR documentation.

Legislative mandates

General Assembly resolutions

48/141	High Commissioner for the promotion and protection of all human rights
55/2	United Nations Millennium Declaration
57/300	Strengthening of the United Nations: an agenda for further change

58/269	Strengthening of the United Nations: an agenda for further change
60/1	2005 World Summit Outcome
60/251	Human Rights Council
61/144	Trafficking in women and girls (subprogrammes 1 and 4)
61/148	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (subprogrammes 1, 2 and 4)
61/159	Composition of the staff of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
61/166	Promotion of equitable and mutually respectful dialogue on human rights
61/168	Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights
61/177	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (subprogrammes 2 and 4)
61/180	Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons (subprogrammes 1 and 4)
61/295	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
62/133	Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women (subprogrammes 1 and 4)
62/137	Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly (subprogrammes 1 and 2)
62/141	Rights of the child (subprogrammes 2 and 4)
62/148	Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (subprogrammes 2 and 4)
62/164	The right to food (subprogrammes 1 and 4)
62/170	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and Optional Protocol (subprogrammes 1 and 2)
62/219	Report of the Human Rights Council
62/220	Global efforts for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions

- 1/102 Extension by the Human Rights Council of all mandates, mechanisms, functions and responsibilities of the Commission on Human Rights
- 2/102 Reports and studies of mechanisms and mandates
- 4/6 Strengthening of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
- 4/7 Rectification of the legal status of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (subprogrammes 1 and 2)
- 4/8 Follow-up to decision S-4/101 of 13 December 2006 adopted by the Human Rights Council at its fourth special session entitled "Situation of human rights in Darfur" (subprogrammes 3 and 4)
- 4/9 Combating defamation of religions (subprogrammes 1 and 4)
- 5/1 Institution-building of the United Nations Human Rights Council
- 5/2 Code of Conduct for Special Procedures Mandate-holders of the Human Rights Council (subprogrammes 1, 3 and 4)
- 6/9 Development of public information activities in the field of human rights, including the World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights
- 6/15 Forum on Minority Issues (subprogrammes 1 and 4)
- S-4/101 Situation of human rights in Darfur (subprogrammes 3 and 4)

Commission on Human Rights resolutions

- 2005/3 Combating defamation of religions (subprogrammes 1 and 4)
- 2005/18 The right to food (subprogrammes 1 and 4)
- 2005/44 Rights of the child (subprogrammes 2 and 4)
- 2005/64 World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (subprogrammes 1 and 2)
- 2005/65 Human rights of persons with disabilities (subprogrammes 1 and 2)
- 2005/72 Composition of the staff of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
- 2005/79 Rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities (subprogrammes 1 and 4)

Subprogramme 1
Human rights mainstreaming, right to development, and research and analysis

General Assembly resolutions

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 41/128 | Declaration on the Right to Development |
| 46/122 | United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery |
| 59/113 A and B | World Programme for Human Rights Education |
| 59/174 | Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People |
| 59/195 | Human rights and terrorism |
| 60/142 | Programme of Action for the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People |
| 60/147 | Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross Violations of International Human Rights Law and Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law |
| 60/160 | Effective promotion of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities |
| 61/144 | Trafficking in women and girls |
| 61/150 | Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination |
| 61/155 | Missing persons |
| 61/160 | Promotion of a democratic and equitable international order |
| 61/213 | Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006) |
| 61/214 | Role of microcredit and microfinance in the eradication of poverty |
| 62/7 | Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies |
| 62/127 | Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons: realizing the Millennium Development Goals for persons with disabilities |
| 62/131 | Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly |
| 62/140 | The girl child |

- 62/142 Inadmissibility of certain practices that contribute to fuelling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance
- 62/144 Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination
- 62/151 Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights
- 62/154 Combating defamation of religions
- 62/155 Human rights and cultural diversity
- 62/158 Human rights in the administration of justice
- 62/160 Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights
- 62/161 The right to development
- 62/162 Human rights and unilateral coercive measures
- 62/163 Promotion of peace as a vital requirement for the full enjoyment of all human rights by all
- 62/165 Strengthening United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity
- 62/211 Towards global partnerships

Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions

- 2004/257 The right to restitution, compensation and rehabilitation for victims of grave violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms
- 2004/276 Traditional practices affecting the health of women and the girl child
- 2005/9 Further promotion of equalization of opportunities by, for and with persons with disabilities and protection of their human rights
- 2005/30 Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross Violations of International Human Rights Law and Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law
- 2005/270 Human rights and indigenous issues
- 2005/273 Human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises
- 2006/4 Sustained economic growth for social development, including the eradication of poverty and hunger

- 2006/14 Progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 59/250 on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system
- 2006/27 Strengthening international cooperation in preventing and combating trafficking in persons and protecting victims of such trafficking
- 2007/32 Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
- 2007/33 Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system
- 2007/238 Agreed conclusions on the elimination of all forms of discrimination and violence against the girl child

Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions

- 1/3 Open-ended Working Group on an optional protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- 1/5 Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action
- 2/2 Human rights and extreme poverty
- 2/107 Access to medication in the context of pandemics such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria
- 2/111 Human rights and arbitrary deprivation of nationality
- 3/103 Global efforts for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive follow-up to the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance and the effective implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action
- 4/1 Question of the realization in all countries of economic, social and cultural rights
- 4/4 The right to development
- 4/5 Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights
- 4/102 Transitional justice
- 4/104 Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights
- 6/1 Protection of cultural rights and property in situations of armed conflict

6/3	Human rights and international solidarity
6/6	Promotion of the enjoyment of the cultural rights of everyone and respect for cultural diversity
6/7	Human rights and unilateral coercive measures
6/8	Human rights and equitable access to safe drinking water and sanitation
6/10	United Nations declaration on human rights education and training
6/11	Protection of cultural heritage as an important component of the promotion and protection of cultural rights
6/13	The Social Forum
6/16	Informal meeting to discuss the most appropriate mechanisms to continue the work of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations
6/21	Elaboration of international complementary standards to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
6/22	From rhetoric to reality: a global call for concrete action against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance
6/24	World Programme for Human Rights Education

Commission on Human Rights resolutions

2004/35	Conscientious objection to military service
2004/43	Human rights in the administration of justice, in particular juvenile justice
2004/54	Tolerance and pluralism as indivisible elements in the promotion and protection of human rights
2004/118	Fundamental standards of humanity
2005/4	The right to development
2005/5	Inadmissibility of certain practices that contribute to fuelling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance
2005/14	Human rights and unilateral coercive measures
2005/16	Human rights and extreme poverty
2005/17	Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights
2005/20	Promotion of the enjoyment of the cultural rights of everyone and respect for different cultural identities

2005/22	Question of the realization in all countries of economic, social and cultural rights
2005/23	Access to medication in the context of pandemics such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria
2005/25	Women's equal ownership, access to and control over land and the equal rights to own property and to adequate housing
2005/26	Human rights and forensic science
2005/29	Strengthening of popular participation, equity, social justice and non-discrimination as essential foundations of democracy
2005/31	Hostage-taking
2005/32	Democracy and the rule of law
2005/35	Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross Violations of International Human Rights Law and Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law
2005/36	The incompatibility between democracy and racism
2005/37	Promoting the rights to peaceful assembly and association
2005/42	Integrating the human rights of women throughout the United Nations system
2005/45	Human rights and arbitrary deprivation of nationality
2005/52	Protection of indigenous peoples in times of conflict
2005/54	Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights
2005/55	Human rights and international solidarity
2005/56	Promotion of peace as a vital requirement for the full enjoyment of all human rights by all
2005/57	Promotion of a democratic and equitable international order
2005/59	The question of the death penalty
2005/60	Human rights and the environment as part of sustainable development
2005/61	World Programme for Human Rights Education
2005/63	Protection of the human rights of civilians in armed conflicts
2005/66	Right to the truth
2005/68	The role of good governance in the promotion and protection of human rights

2005/69	Human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises
2005/70	Human rights and transitional justice
2005/81	Impunity
2005/84	The protection of human rights in the context of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)

Subprogramme 2

Supporting human rights treaty bodies

General Assembly resolutions

2106 A (XX)	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
2200 (XXI)	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
34/180	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
39/46	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
44/25	Convention on the Rights of the Child
45/158	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
54/4	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
54/263	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography; and Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict
57/199	Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
61/106	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and its Optional Protocol
61/148	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
61/177	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

- 62/141 Rights of the child
- 62/147 International Covenants on Human Rights
- 62/148 Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment
- 62/218 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

Human Rights Council resolutions

- 2/5 Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights

Subprogramme 3

Advisory services, technical cooperation and field activities

General Assembly resolutions

- 60/153 Establishment of a United Nations human rights training and documentation centre for South-West Asia and the Arab region
- 60/154 National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights
- 60/172 Situation of human rights in Turkmenistan
- 60/174 Situation of human rights in Uzbekistan
- 60/180 The Peacebuilding Commission
- 61/154 The human rights situation arising from the recent Israeli military operations in Lebanon
- 61/167 Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights
- 61/291 Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects
- 61/296 Cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union
- 62/6 The situation in Afghanistan
- 62/106 Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories
- 62/108 Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan
- 62/109 Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem

- 62/110 The occupied Syrian Golan
- 62/146 The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination
- 62/167 Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
- 62/168 Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran
- 62/169 Situation of human rights in Belarus
- 62/221 Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa
- 62/222 Situation of human rights in Myanmar

Economic and Social Council resolutions

- 2006/7 Situation of women and girls in Afghanistan
- 2007/7 Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women

Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions

- 2/3 Human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan
- 2/4 Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan
- 2/113 Cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: Afghanistan
- 2/115 Darfur
- 3/1 Human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory: follow-up to Human Rights Council resolution S-1/1
- 4/2 Human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory: follow-up to Human Rights Council resolutions S-1/1 and S-3/1
- 6/5 Advisory services and technical assistance for Burundi
- 6/18 Human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory: follow-up to Human Rights Council resolutions S-1/1 and S-3/1
- 6/19 Religious and cultural rights in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem
- 6/20 Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights
- 6/25 Regional cooperation for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asia-Pacific Region
- S-3/1 Human rights violations emanating from Israeli military incursions in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including the recent one in northern Gaza and the assault on Beit Hanoun

President's statements agreed upon by the Human Rights Council

6/PRST/1 Situation of human rights in Haiti

**Subprogramme 4
Supporting the Human Rights Council, its subsidiary bodies
and mechanisms***General Assembly resolutions*

- 60/161 Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms
- 61/173 Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions
- 62/145 Use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination
- 62/153 Protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons
- 62/156 Protection of migrants
- 62/157 Elimination of all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief
- 62/159 Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism

Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions

- 2006/2 Implementation of General Assembly resolution 60/251

Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions

- 4/10 Elimination of all forms of intolerance and discrimination based on religion or belief
- 6/2 Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food
- 6/4 Arbitrary detention
- 6/12 Human rights and indigenous peoples: mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people
- 6/14 Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery
- 6/17 Establishment of funds for the universal periodic review mechanism of the Human Rights Council
- 6/102 Follow-up to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1

Commission on Human Rights resolutions

- | | |
|---------|---|
| 2005/2 | The use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination |
| 2005/9 | Cooperation with representatives of United Nations human rights bodies |
| 2005/15 | Adverse effects of the illicit movement and dumping of toxic and dangerous products and wastes on the enjoyment of human rights |
| 2005/19 | Effects of economic reform policies and foreign debt on the full enjoyment of all human rights |
| 2005/21 | The right to education |
| 2005/24 | The right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health |
| 2005/27 | Enforced or involuntary disappearances |
| 2005/28 | Arbitrary detention |
| 2005/30 | Integrity of the judicial system |
| 2005/33 | Independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and assessors and the independence of lawyers |
| 2005/34 | Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions |
| 2005/38 | The right to freedom of opinion and expression |
| 2005/39 | Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment |
| 2005/40 | Elimination of all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief |
| 2005/41 | Elimination of violence against women |
| 2005/46 | Internally displaced persons |
| 2005/47 | Human rights of migrants |
| 2005/48 | Human rights and mass exoduses |
| 2005/51 | Human rights and indigenous issues |
| 2005/67 | Human rights defenders |
| 2005/80 | Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism |